

## mishap kills 3 in Canada

MONTO, June 26 (R). — Three passengers were killed in an Air Canada DC-9 airliner hurtled off the runway during takeoff today and nose-dived into a ravine, investigators said. More than 50 of the 107 people aboard were rushed to hospital, some seriously hurt. A member of the accident investigation team said the pilot aborted takeoff either because of engine failure or because a burst tire. There was no fire or major explosion. twin-engine aircraft, with 102 passengers and five crew, was on a domestic flight.

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Scattered statues, torn paintings and bits of plaster lay strewn on stained carpet in France's Louvre Palace after a bomb blast damaged several rooms, paintings and works of art there Sunday morning. (See story page 8). (AP wirephoto)

## Egypt slams Israel's quick rejection of new Sadat plan

June 26 (R). — Egypt attacked Israel's swift 'bet' of its latest proposal for a Middle East settlement and accused it of not being peace.

Minister Mohammad Kamel, commenting on Israel's prompt dismissal of an Egyptian interim plan based on the return of West Bank to Jordan and Gaza Strip to Egypt, told reporters: "The Israeli decision once more raises questions about Israel's intentions. Israel has rejected the without even knowing its which are still being

worked out by Egypt."

He added: "Israel is trying to close the door on peace efforts just as it did in its reply to the American question."

Israel was asked by the U.S.

in April what its intentions were over the future of the West Bank and Gaza. In its

reply eight days ago Israel in

effect postponed any decision on the issue for at least five years.

Egypt rejected the Israeli

response and suggested an interim solution which Israel turned down yesterday.

Mr. Kamel said: "This new Israeli attitude reaffirms what Egypt has said repeatedly, namely that the main stumbling block to a just and permanent peace is the attitude of the government of (Israeli Premier Menachem) Begin."

Mr. Kamel said he had today conveyed Egypt's reaction to the Israeli rejection of the interim plan to Hermann Elts, U.S. Ambassador in

Cairo.

Asked by reporters why Israel should accept the Egyptian plan, he said: "Because of the fact that it will get peace and security and that is enough."

Mr. Kamel said the Egyptian plan would be sent to the U.S. shortly, apparently in time to be discussed by Mr. Sadat and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale when he comes to Egypt next Monday.

Mr. Kamel said Israel's rejection of the interim proposal was an indication of "neutrality and tension".

The semi-official Cairo daily Al Ahram said yesterday the Egyptian proposal would be for a limited period while security and other arrangements were discussed with Israel.

It also said the Palestinian

problem would be solved "wi-

thin an Arab framework" following the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank and Gaza. It did not make clear what it meant by an "Arab framework".

The two territories are seen by Egypt as suitable for a Palestinian "entity" closely linked with Jordan.

The proposal could get round Israeli objections to dealing directly with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

At present the PLO, under the terms of the 1974 Arab summit in Rabat, is recognised as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Kamel said the Egyptian plan was "comprehensive" and the Israelis "know nothing about what we are going to present," therefore, he said, the Israeli rejection was "not serious".

Foreign Minister Kamel said he was "astonished" by rejection of the new Egyptian peace plan before it was fully drafted.

"We will see what their reaction is after they really have the plan and study it and give their ideas about it," Kamel told reporters after a one-hour meeting with U.S. Ambassador Hermann Elts.

A statement issued earlier by the Foreign Ministry said Egypt "finds it very strange that Israel took almost a month to answer questions put to it by the United States and now rushes to reject proposals which are still being prepared in Egypt and which Israel does not yet know of."

On Sunday, an Israeli cabinet spokesman said that Israel rejected "without reservation" any peace plan based on President Anwar Sadat's suggestion that the West Bank be returned to Jordanian control and the Gaza Strip to Egyptian control.

## Dollar plunges, approaches 200-yen psychological mark

TOKYO, June 26 (R). —

The U.S. dollar today plunged further towards the psychological 200-yen barrier, briefly falling to 204.50 yen in hectic trading on the Tokyo foreign exchange market -- its lowest rate against the Japanese currency since World War II.

Central bank intervention helped the dollar to make a slight recovery and it eventually closed at 206.30 yen. Dealers estimated the Bank of Japan had bought over \$100 million to prop up the U.S. currency -- its heaviest intervention in one day since last March.

The dollar has lost about 15 per cent of its value against the yen since the beginning of 1976 -- about half of that was

lost in the last two weeks.

The Chief Secretary of the Japanese cabinet, Shintaro Abe, told a press conference speculation on foreign exchange markets, as well as fundamental economic factors like inflationary tendencies in the United States and Japan's huge trading surpluses, were responsible for the latest decline of the dollar.

The Bank of Japan bought about \$5.5 billion in the first three months of this year to support the dollar and the central bank's governor said last week that it might intervene on a big scale again.

European plan

In Paris, France and West Germany have devised a new currency plan for Western

Europe aimed at reducing exchange rate fluctuations, a presidential spokesman said today.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt approved the scheme at their meeting in Hamburg on Friday, the spokesman, Pierre Hunt, said.

Mr. Hunt, who declined to give details, said the two governments would ensure that their Common Market partners were fully briefed about the plan before the EEC summit at Bremen in West Germany on July 6.

Mr. Hunt said the Franco-German monetary plan was designed to achieve greater cohesion among the European currencies.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Jordan Tourism Supplement

A special eight-page supplement on tourism in Jordan is included free in today's issue of the Jordan Times.

Be sure to read and keep this supplement as a valuable reference source and information guide about tourism in Jordan.

AMMAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1978 — RAGAB 21, 1398

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Day-long clashes in Aden result in overthrow of South Yemen's President

BEIRUT, June 26 (R). — South Yemen's state-run radio today announced the overthrow of President Salem Robaye' Ali after 12 hours of fighting for control of the strategic Red Sea country, the Soviet Union's only ally on the Arabian Peninsula. Aden Radio said Mr. Robaye' Ali had been forced to resign by the ruling National Front headed by Abdul Fattah Ismail, and would have to account for "individualistic attitudes".

In Beirut, Arab diplomatic sources in contact with Aden said the president had been arrested at the end of a day of bitter fighting in the streets of South Yemen's capital. The sources said he would be tried soon.

Violence erupted at dawn after an all-night leadership meeting to discuss North Yemeni charges that the Marxist South had engineered last Saturday's parcel bomb assassination of the North Yemeni president.

The National Front's Central Committee said the 43-year-old president had attempted to overthrow it and seize total power after submitting his resignation last night.

The committee said Mr. Robaye' Ali was foiled in his "coup attempt" by police, army and party militia units which remained loyal to the country's legal institutions.

It declared that the committee had acted to thwart a "rebel attempt against legality," an apparent reference to moves by troops loyal to Mr. Robaye' Ali to keep him in power.

According to the Central Committee statement broadcast over Aden Radio, President Robaye' Ali had resigned after refusing to attend last night's leadership meeting.

It said he did not go to the meeting because he realised that "he would have to account for his individualistic attitudes and practices ... which in no way reflect the policies and principles of the National Front."

The president's actions were described in the statement as anathema to "all norms and conventions". But there was no mention of his fate. Aden Radio later broadcast

**Begin is in good health, according to his physician**

daily activity or duties as prime minister."

A report in the Washington Star said Begin's medications for massive diabetes and steroids for his heart trouble were giving the prime minister fits of depression amid periods of over-optimism.

The article said Begin blacked out at a recent cabinet meeting and had to be rushed from the room. Other reports said Begin needed immediate heart surgery, but refused for fear of losing his position.

The newspaper claimed Mr. Begin was "postponing decisions, was not involved and was out of touch."

Gotsman, head of the Cardiology Department at Dadiyah Hospital, said Begin suffered for several years from "very mild chemical diabetes" that was not dangerous and "which has been controlled successfully by a minimal dose of oral anti-diabetic therapy." His blood sugar was steady.

Begin suffered a heart attack in March 1977 at the height of his election campaign. He was hospitalised twice since taking office for pericarditis, an inflammation of the heart membrane resulting from the attack.

Begin's aides say the prime minister is easily fatigued and is following doctors' orders to rest each afternoon. He was seen dozing during one long parliament debate last week.

Veteran Begin watchers say the prime minister does not seem to be as vigorous as he was last year. He is pale, walks more slowly and seems thinner.

He has sharply cut back on public appearances, although attending several functions each week. He has not made a major speech in six weeks,

neighboring North Yemen. The funeral was attended by government leaders and foreign diplomats.

The sources said that, although no member of the South Yemeni leadership seriously contemplated improved links to Saudi Arabia at the expense of relations with the Russians, President Ali was buried in a state

funeral in San'a, the capital of

Abdul Fattah Ismail, a more dogmatic leftist, was categorically opposed, on purely ideological grounds, to any Saudi aid, the sources said.

President Robaye' Ali led guerrilla fighters against pre-independence British rule before emerging as head of state from a power struggle within the ruling National Liberation Front nine years ago.

## North Yemen accuses Aden of assassinating Ghashmi

in Cairo on Saturday at foreign ministers' level "due to the gravity of the situation."

Mr. Yaacoub told reporters his country was "in possession of enough evidence to convict South Yemen of planning the assassination of President Ali Ghashmi."

He said his country would ask for the formation of a fact-finding Arab League committee to investigate the murder and evidence against the Aden government.

South Yemen Sunday denied it was involved in the parcel bomb assassination of President Ali Ghashmi.

Relations between North Yemen, which has close ties with Saudi Arabia, and Marxist South Yemen plunged to a new low following the killing of the 38-year-old president.

President Ahmad Hussain Al Ghashmi was killed in his capital of Sana'a last Saturday by a parcel bomb alleged to have been carried by a special envoy of Mr. Robaye' Ali. South Yemen has denied responsibility.

Mr. Asnag was quoted as saying: "What has happened was the export of an abominable crime from Aden, executed with precision in Sana'a."

### Arab League meeting

In Cairo, the Arab League has called for an urgent meeting of Arab foreign ministers this weekend, at the request of North Yemen, to discuss the assassination of its president, a league spokesman announced today.

The request for the meeting was made by North Yemen's Arab League permanent envoy Mustapha Yaacoub during a meeting today with Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad.

Mr. Riad said after the meeting that the urgent request for the emergency meeting was conveyed to all 22 Arab League member states.

Arab League sources said the meeting would probably be held

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP). — President Carter's ability to "inspire confidence" in the White House and his overall job rating both have dropped during the past year, according to the latest Harris Survey.

The survey, taken among 1,500 Americans between June 15 and June 17, found the perception of Carter's inspirational ability had reversed in one

year, from a 62-31 per cent positive rating last June to a 64-23 per cent negative rating this month. It was released Monday.

Without a reservoir of faith in him personally, it is going to be tough for the president to improve his standing on performance in office in any quick or easy way," the survey report concluded.

## Carter's ratings drop



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# JORDAN TIMES

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## What are the Arabs to do?

The latest Israeli cabinet decision to refuse the suggestion of President Sadat to return the West Bank to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt for an interim period is not in itself surprising. But what is surprising -- and should be doubly interesting to concerned parties in North America and Western Europe -- is the rationale behind the Israeli decision. This rationale says that to accept the Sadat suggestions would be accepting "preconditions" to the negotiating process. We are not particularly interested in the precise status of the West Bank and Gaza during any interim period between Israeli withdrawal and Palestinian self-determination. But we are interested in the weird logic of the Israeli government, which brands the Sadat proposals as unacceptable preconditions.

We assume, as does the rest of the world, that the principles of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, reaffirmed in Resolution 338, emphatically and explicitly call for an Israeli territorial withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza. The negotiating process is supposed to work out the mechanics of providing guaranteed borders and security for all states in the region in return for an Israeli withdrawal. The negotiations may also involve some border adjustments on a reciprocal basis. But the principle of an Israeli withdrawal is already established, one had thought, and was only to be implemented during the elusive negotiations. Or is this not so?

What does the Israeli cabinet consider not to be a precondition? The Bible? The promises of Abraham? If the Israelis are taking the only consensus that one has -- the principles enshrined in Resolution 242 -- and are making mincemeat of these, then can one blame the Arabs for doubting the willingness of the Israelis to negotiate honestly? Can one blame the Arabs for doubting the sincerity of the Israelis and the ability of the Americans to help bring about peace?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers editorials Monday dealt with Israel's rejection of the latest Egyptian proposals on the Middle East crisis.

Under the heading "The Impossible Peace", AL RA'I says "the conclusive rejection" by the Israeli government of the Egyptian proposals that Israel undertake to return the West Bank to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt prior to the resumption of peace negotiations, reveals how much Israel insists on maintaining these two occupied Arab areas, to the extent that the West Bank has been given a Jewish name "Judea and Samaria".

Recalling that Egypt had already rejected Menachem Begin's proposals as a basis for negotiations, the newspaper says that the mutual rejection by Egypt and Israel of other's peace suggestions appears to be a costly -- and at the same time fatal -- game, because when time works against the Arabs, it works to the advantage of Israel, at no cost.

Al Rai wonders whether the forthcoming meeting between U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and the Israeli government will break the deadlock in Mideast peace talks as long as Israel continues to stick to its own proposals which are unacceptable even to world Jewish opinion ...

AL DUSTOUR says that Israel's negative answer to the American questions and its subsequent rejection of President Sadat's proposals mean that it is blocking all peace efforts, ignoring the Palestinian people's rights and abnegating the principle of withdrawal from the occupied territories as demanded by the consensus of world opinion.

In view of all this, it is strange that the Arabs are acting as mere spectators, the newspaper says, adding that the Arabs should now realise the importance of a unified and clear Arab strategy in the face of Israel's blatant rejection.

In his opinion column "words" in Al Rai JUMA'H HAMMAD deplores the murder of the President of the Yemen Arab Republic Ahmad Hussein Al Ghashmi last Saturday as an unfortunate episode in the turbulent situation there. Was it as a joke that old Arab historians described the Yemen as the land of bliss and prosperity? Mr. Hammad asks.

For more than a decade, he says, the unhappy and poor Yemen of today has been witnessing a series of terrible assassinations of its leaders and people. It is sometimes said that killing may prevent more killings, but in Yemen it is just the opposite -- killing leads to more killings where human life has become lamentably cheap and death is commonplace.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Ballet Film

The series of Russian ballet films continues with the showing this evening of "Romeo and Juliette" at the Soviet Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m.

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# If accepted by Ministry of Public Works Master plan for road improvements till the year 2000 could have wide implications for transport in Jordan

By Alan Martiny  
Special to the Jordan Times

Amman, June 26 - The Ministry of Public Works was presented with a master plan for roads in Jordan until the year 2000 at a three-day seminar which ended here last week.

The master plan, which is the culmination of a two-year study by the American consultant firm Wilbur Smith and Associates, formulates a roadway improvement plan for the next five years with elements designed to meet traffic demand up to the year 2000. Mr. Donald P. Ingold, the project leader, told participants on the opening night of the seminar.

Wilbur Smith and Associates Inc. was contracted in June 1976 under a U.S. Agency for International Development grant to develop planning expertise within the Ministry of Public Works through on-the-job training. The master roads plan was actually envisaged as a by-product of the training programme.

One of the main objectives of the study, according to Mr. Ingold, was to recommend an operational structure and assist the Ministry of Public Works in the organisation of a master planning unit within the ministry.

The second objective was to develop a master plan for execution during 1978-1982, with newly constructed elements and recommended elements designed to meet traffic demand to the year 2000.

A third aim was to review classifications and design standards currently used in Jordan and to propose modifications.

The final objective was to prepare a five-year programme of staged implementation in accordance with priorities determined by need. The study was also to recommend changes in tax arrangements and budget procedures to meet national road needs.

One of the principle factors which prompted the study, Mr. Ingold said, is the extensive demand being placed on the national transport system as a result of Jordan's geographical position in the Middle East. Mr. Ingold noted that Jordan has great potential as a distribution centre for national and international markets.

In the past five years international travel activity through Jordan has more than doubled.

The national road system in Jordan accommodates a major portion of overall travel and transport demands as opposed to other

modes of travel. Road travel accounts for more than 50 percent of international travel and one-third of total tonnage of imports, exports and transient goods shipments.

Domestic travel is even more dependent on the road system, whose use for international travel and transport has increased substantially over the past five years. International arrivals and departures of persons by road increased 145 per cent between 1972 and 1976 nearly keeping pace with total arrivals and departures which gained 157 per cent.

Total international goods movements increased by 83 per cent from 3 million tons in 1970 to over 5.4 million tons in 1976. And in the past five years the use of road transport for international goods movements through Jordan has increased by 56 per cent from about 1.1 million tons in 1972 to nearly 1.7 million tons in 1976.

Between 1970 and 1975 the population of Jordan increased by 17 per cent from 1,668,000 to 1,951,970, but the number of registered vehicles increased by 95 per cent from 24,129 to 47,054.

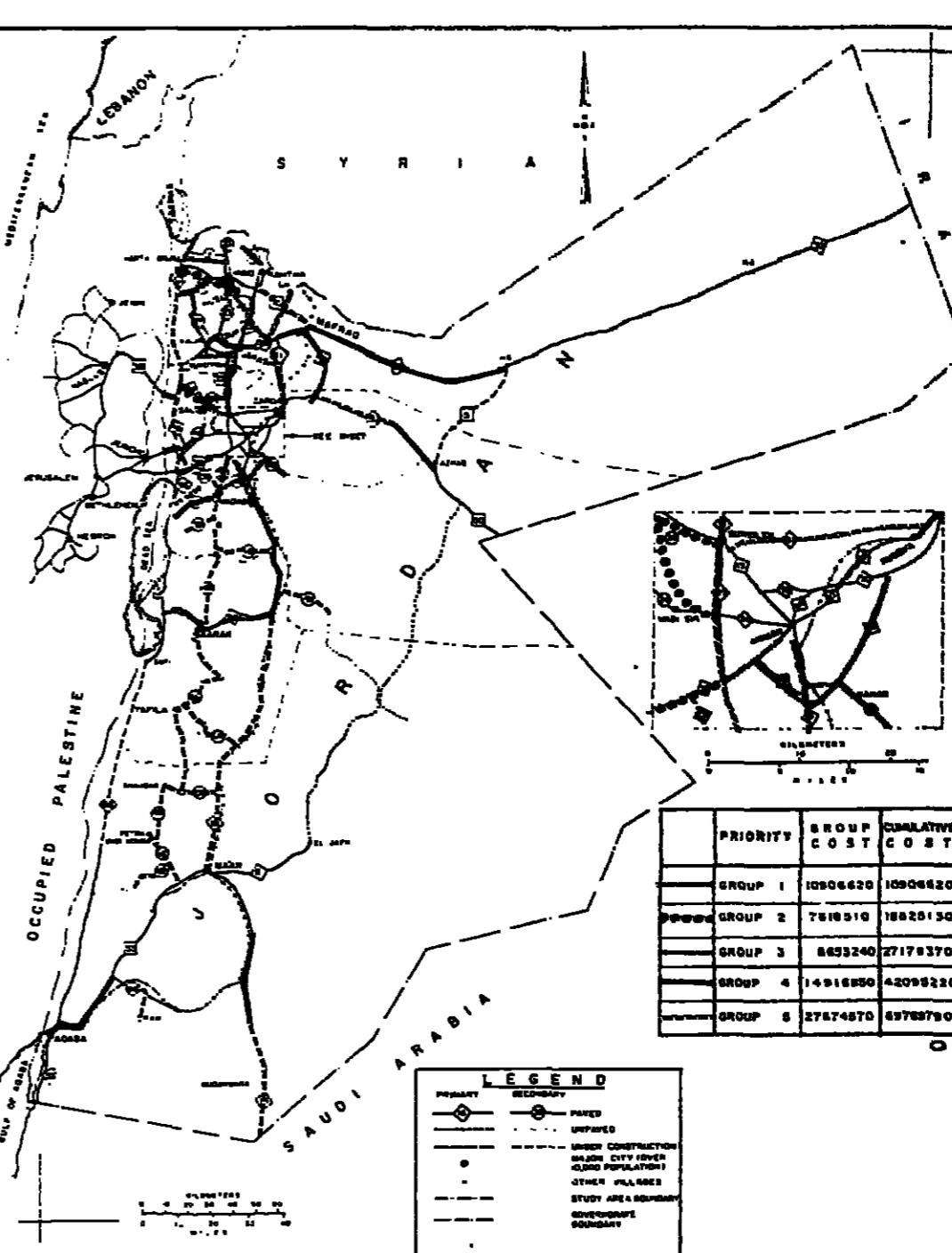
To begin the study, Mr. Ingold said, the study team devised a classification system of road networks. Networks were classified as either urban or rural. Then individual roadway segments were defined.

Also during the initial phase of the study a detailed work programme was formulated to provide data and analyses. A team interviewed motorists at 16 key positions in the road network and determined patterns in international travel in Jordan.

The study did not go into intracity travel, Mr. Ingold said, as this will be the responsibility of the individual cities.

The team then devised traffic demand models using the Royal Society's computer. Using formulas based on population, agricultural output, industrial output, imports, car ownership and truck ownership forecasts, the team was able to determine the volume of traffic at each location and determine the need for roads not yet existing in the Kingdom.

Mr. Ingold mentioned that although the plan maximises road vehicle cost and time savings it does not include accident cost savings. One of the reasons for this is due to insufficient information on accidents at the moment. But the ministry has a study going now to research this factor.



This map shows the recommended improvements in the road system according to priority need which are designed to overcome all deficiencies in the system until 1982 recognising the long-range impact of traffic growth up to the year 2000.

As a result of the study, two strategies were recommended. Plan A is a scheme designed to overcome existing and expected deficiencies by improving existing roads and elements. This plan requires improvements along almost 2000 kms. of roads, relocation of 36 kms. of roads, major widening to add lanes to 340 kms., major reconstruction of about 640 kms., spot improvements on almost 700 kms., minor widening of 24 kms. and shoulder improvements on 200 kms. The total cost of Plan B would be JD 69.7 m.

In a comparison of the two alternatives, the company felt that Plan B was superior. The study said that overall network efficiency would be improved by the addition of a new major route in the Amman-Irbid corridor and travel by six per cent.

The study's recommendations group projects in five main priority groups and propose three alternative plans for funding.

A few of the recommended top priority projects are the widening of the Amman to Madaba route to four lanes, reconstruction and widening of the Zarqa to Irbid expressway to four lanes, constructing a new two-lane highway to the Syrian border -- which

would serve important international travel between Jordan and Syria and transit travel through Jordan -- widening to four lanes the Amman to Suweila road, widening to four lanes Route 48 to Salt and widening to four lanes the Zarqa-Ruseifa-Amman route.

The full projects recommendations are shown in map 1.

The implementation of the plan would require about JD 73.7 million, at current cost levels and can be broken up into five yearly payments of JD 14.7 million.

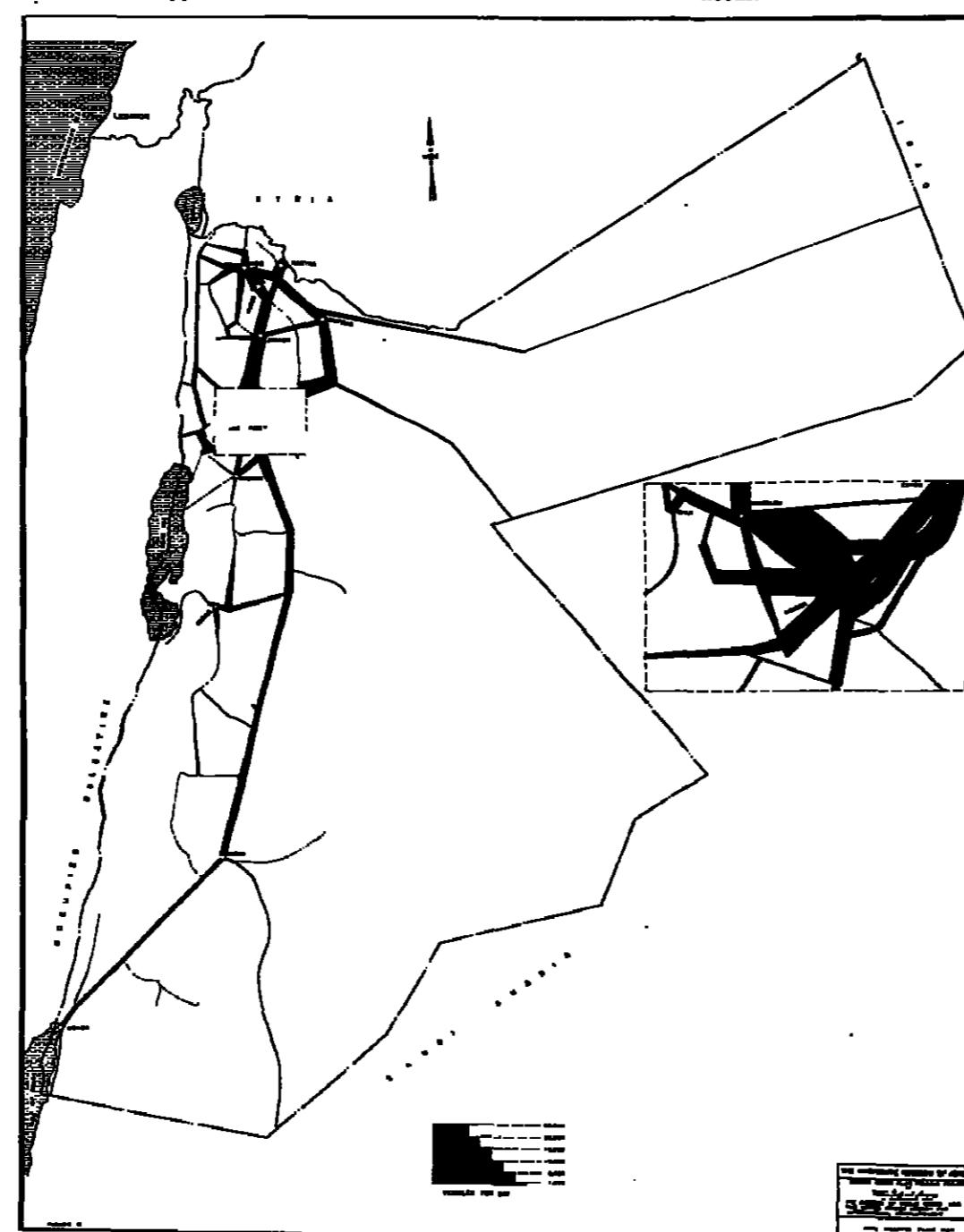
The study team outlined three alternative funding strategies for putting into effect varying portions of the plans, concluding that the final decisions on allocating funds would be influenced by factors other than the road system's needs.

The minimum funding programme (which would cost JD 49 m.) emphasises the resurfacing of roads while the maximum programme (which would cost JD 91.25 m.) emphasises the construction of new roads. The medium funding plan would raise JD 68 million, allocating JD 3.6 million for construction, JD 3.5 million for maintenance, JD 5.5 million for resurfacing and JD 12.8 for administration.

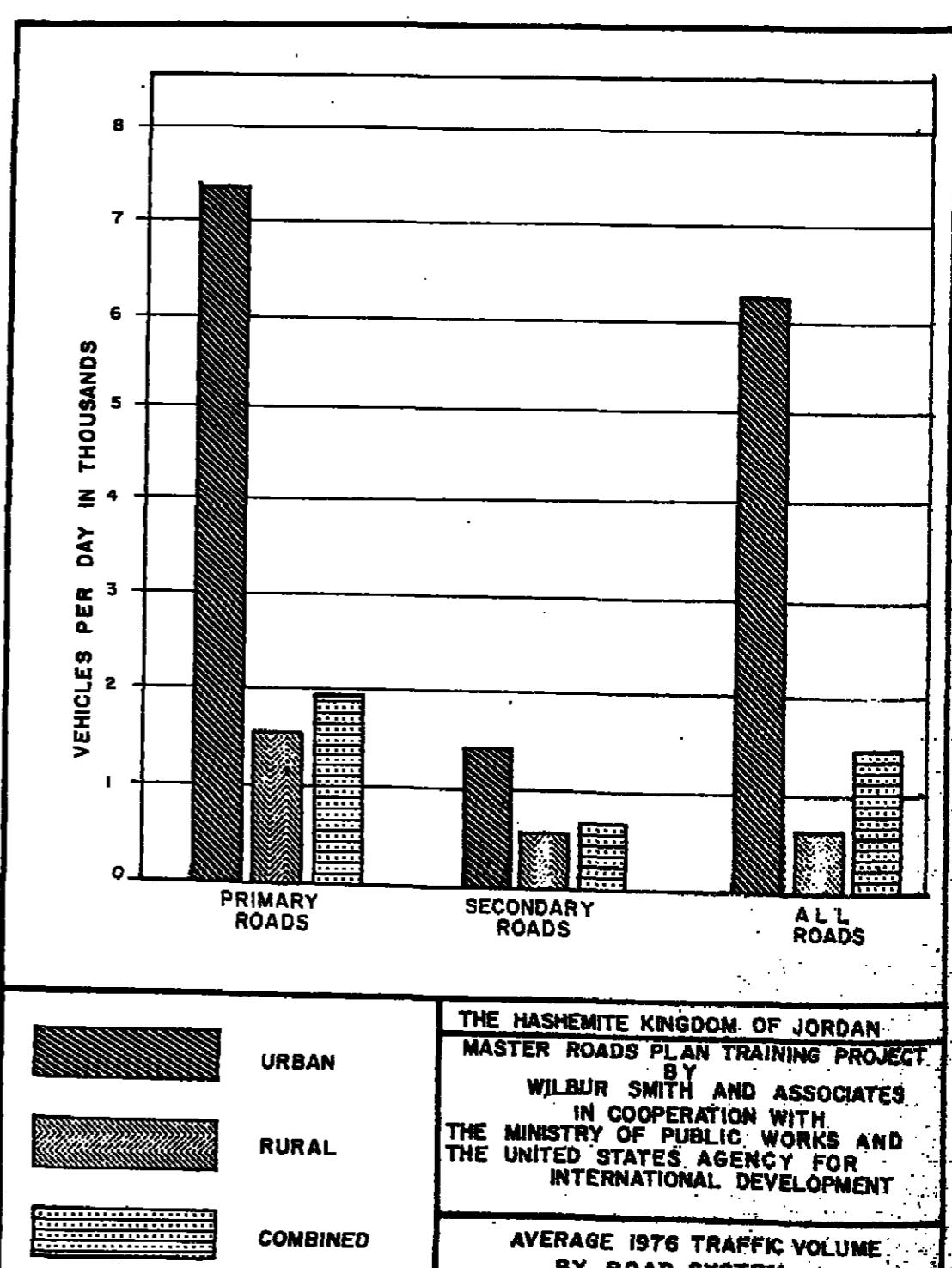
Recommendations for new road systems, Mr. Ingold noted, are highly variable according to how accurate the forecasts are. A number of factors, such as land use and population distribution, could change resulting in a drastic change in the priorities. However, all the formulas, data and computer programmes are usable and can be used with adjusted forecasts to up-date the plans.

The implementation of the recommended master plan would have wide implications for Jordan in cutting the cost and time for travel and transport, Mr. Ingold said. And a wide variety of non-user benefits which are difficult to define would result such as the encouragement of new industries and the development of new areas.

At the moment the master plan is being reviewed by the Ministry of Public Works, the National Planning Council, USAID and others. As yet no decisions have been made on which recommendations would be implemented. But Mr. Ingold said that a meeting between Wilbur Smith and the ministry was scheduled for the near future.



A forecast of traffic volume for the year 1982. The density of the line indicates the volume of traffic per day. The insert shows the volume around the Amman area.



A graph indicating the average 1976 traffic volume in Jordan by road system.

# Chinese deputy foreign minister due here Tuesday

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA).—Chinese deputy Foreign Minister Ho Ying is due here tomorrow at the head of an official delegation for a four day visit to Jordan. During his stay Mr. Ho will hold talks with Jordanian officials on bilateral relations and current affairs in the Middle East. Mr. Ho has just ended two days of what he described as successful talks with Kuwaiti leaders on bilateral co-operation and middle east and African problems.

Mr. Ho told reporters he had reviewed "friendly actions" between China and Kuwait in meetings with the Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein.

He said the talks were successful and fruitful. The Emir of this Gulf state accepted an invitation from Chinese leaders to visit China at a date to be set later, officials said.

The talks also covered the current situation in the Middle East.

## Coming & Going

### Moroccan trade office rector arrives for talks

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA).—Rector of the Moroccan Trade Marketing Office, Mohamed Al Helou met with Director of the Amman Chamber of Industry Ali Dajani soon after his arrival here Sunday. Aspects of existing cooperation between the two countries' private industrial sectors were discussed and the possibilities of future commercial exchanges and exchanges of expertise.

Yarmouk University president returns from Tehran

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA).—President of Yarmouk University Adnan Badran returned here Sunday after taking part in the meetings of the international conference of university presidents held in Tehran Saturday.

Michael Hamann returns from Baghdad tourism meet

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA).—Director General of the Ministry of Tourism Michael Hamann and the Secretary General of the Arab tourism union Hisham Rahman Abu Rabah returned to Amman this weekend after attending the five-day meetings of the executive committee and the general assembly of the Arab Tourism Union which started in Baghdad on June 19. During the meetings the union's budget and plan of action for 1979 were discussed.

### Soviet volleyball team arrives for week-long visit

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA).—A Soviet volleyball team arrived here today to play a number of games with Jordan's national volleyball team and the Al-Hussein Refugee Camp Youth Centre team. The Soviet team's week-long visit follows a recent visit the national Jordanian volleyball team made to the USSR, and is in accordance with the implementation of a sports protocol signed between Jordan and the Soviet Union last year.

Dubai team here to study Amman's street and house numbering project

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA).—Major of Amman Ma'an Abu Nuwwar Sunday reviewed with a delegation from Dubai, United Arab Emirates, the project of numbering streets and buildings now being carried out in the Amman municipality. The Dubai delegation arrived here yesterday on a five-day visit at the invitation of the Amman municipality and is leaving today.

Italian air transport delegation leaves after signing bilateral accord

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA).—An Italian civil aviation delegation left Amman Sunday at the end of a five-day visit to Jordan for talks with Jordanian officials which culminated in the initialing of an agreement on air transport between Jordan and Italy.

## Cabinet appoints new Passports Department head, approves accords with Libya, Nigeria

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA).—The Cabinet Sunday approved the appointment of Mr. Mohammad Al Qudah as Director General of Passports Department. Mr. Al Qudah comes to his new post with several years of experience in the Foreign Ministry.

The Cabinet also accepted the new criteria put forward by the Ministry of Public Works concerning the sharing of the cost of the construction of rural roads. According to this, the government will bear 80 per cent of construction costs for new roads in areas inhabited by 50 people, 70 per cent in areas with up to 200 inhabitants and 80 per cent of the cost for areas with 200 or more inhabitants.

It further approved the bilateral air transport agreement

between Jordan and Nigeria which regulates and expands transport of passengers and goods by air between the two countries.

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At the same weekly session, the Cabinet also approved the endorsement of the instruments of ratification of the two economic, technical and cultural cooperation agreements concluded between Jordan and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

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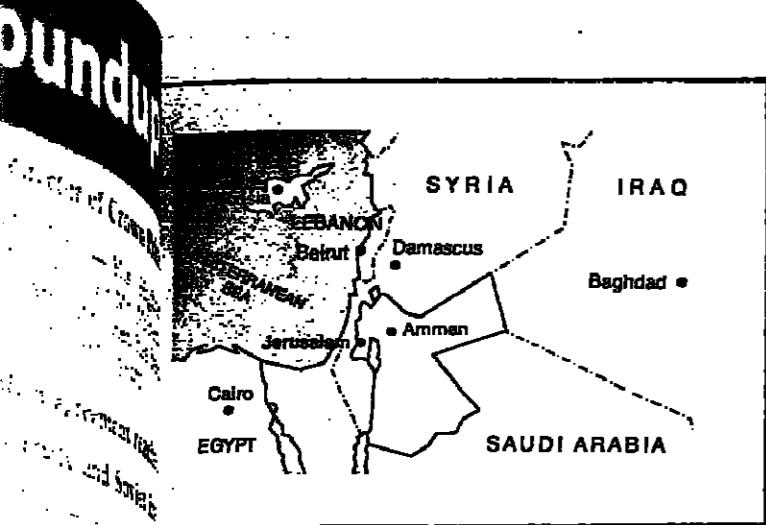
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الجامعة



# JORDAN TIMES

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Middle East Communicators

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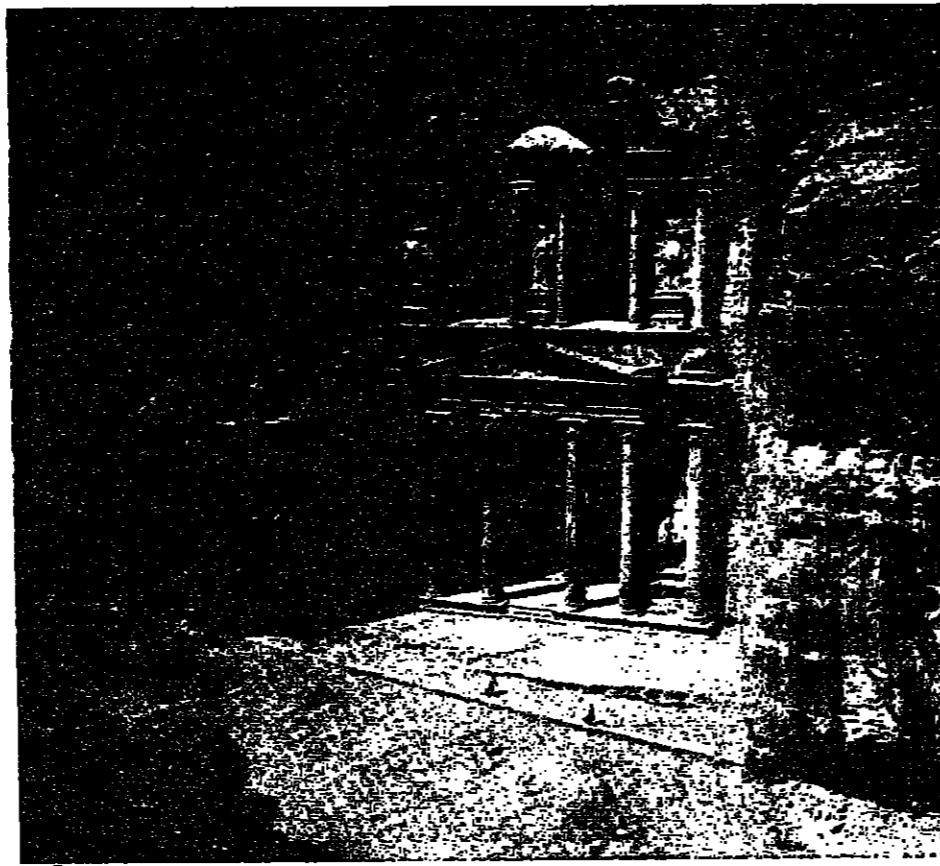
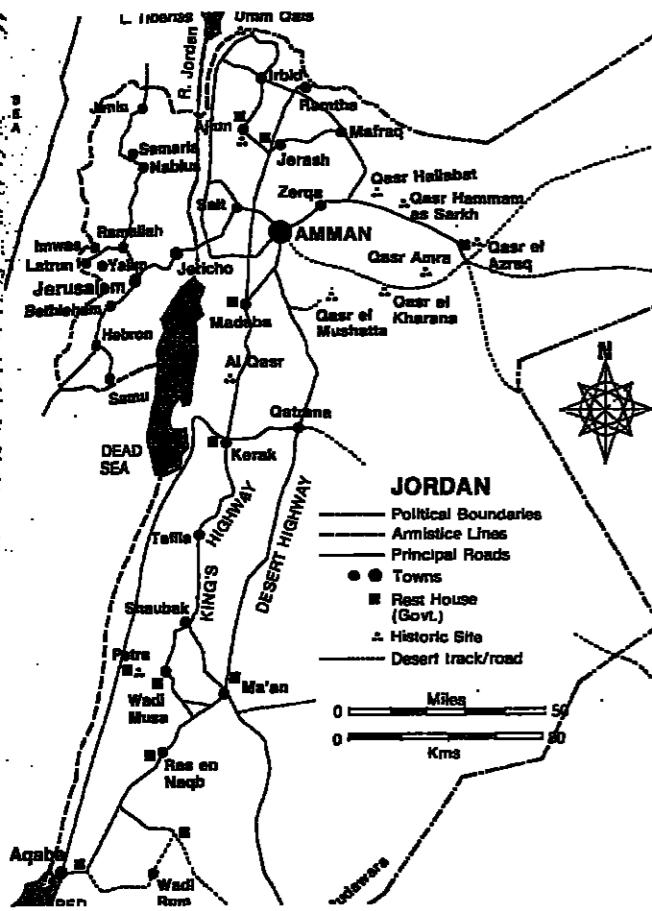
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Tourism in Jordan I

# TOURISM IN JORDAN



The treasury at Petra. See article on the rose red city, Page VI.

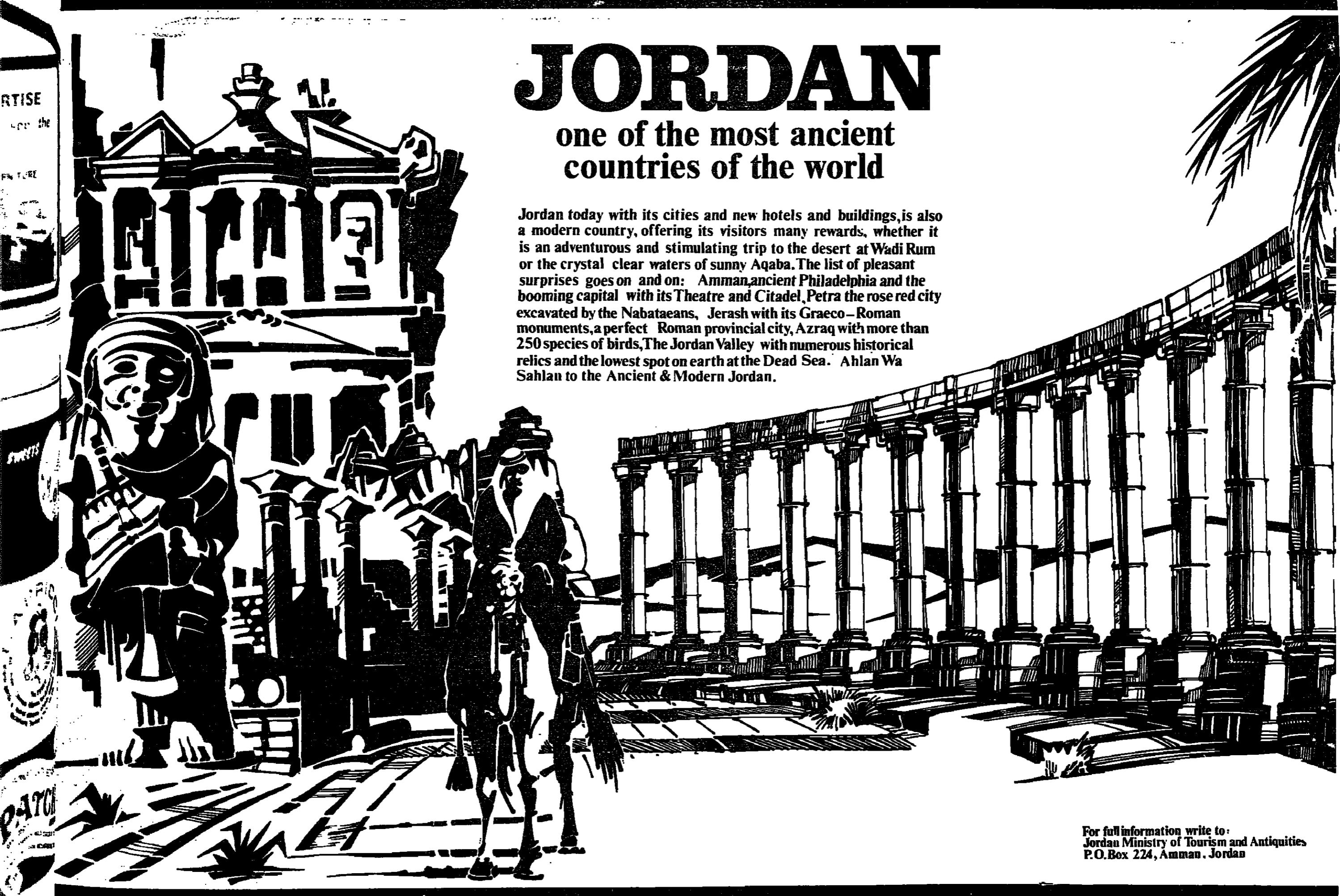


A cheery welcome to tourists to Jordan from His Majesty King Hussein, sporting in the water at Aqaba. See article on the Red Sea resort, Page V. (Photo by John Bonar).

## JORDAN

one of the most ancient countries of the world

Jordan today with its cities and new hotels and buildings, is also a modern country, offering its visitors many rewards, whether it is an adventurous and stimulating trip to the desert at Wadi Rum or the crystal clear waters of sunny Aqaba. The list of pleasant surprises goes on and on: Amman, ancient Philadelphia and the booming capital with its Theatre and Citadel, Petra the rose red city excavated by the Nabataeans, Jerash with its Graeco-Roman monuments, a perfect Roman provincial city, Azraq with more than 250 species of birds, The Jordan Valley with numerous historical relics and the lowest spot on earth at the Dead Sea. Ahlan Wa Sahlan to the Ancient & Modern Jordan.



For full information write to:  
Jordan Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities  
P.O.Box 224, Amman, Jordan

# MAJOR BOOM AROUND THE CORNER?

AMMAN — When Jordan lost Jerusalem and the West Bank of Jordan in the 1967-Arab Israeli war there were many who thought that was an end to Tourism in this country. The loss of the tourist-pulling Christian sites of Jerusalem and Bethlehem not to mention the biblical cities of Jericho and Hebron were seen as a death-blow to the industry. Continuing instability in the Middle East and tensions on the ceasefire lines with Israel also helped put tourism to the back of the minds of Jordan's government and business communities. The Prime Minister ordered the cancellation of the post of Tourist Attaché at Jordanian embassies abroad and the last thing businessmen wanted to invest in was tourism.

By John Bonar

In 1974 this picture began to change. The Ministry of Tourism and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, began fighting back. At the direction of Alia President Ali Ghadour the company started aggressively pursuing the Christian pilgrim traffic again. With the full cooperation of the Jordanian government who extended the "open bridges" policy across the Jordan River ceasefire line to tour groups, Alia started ferrying pilgrims destined for Jerusalem and Bethlehem through Amman. "The gateway to Jerusalem is through Amman, not Tel Aviv," was the slogan raised by Mr. Ghadour.

With a modest infrastructure on the East Bank, the Tourism Ministry began pushing development here. The religious groups had to spend a number of nights in Amman before crossing the bridge to Jerusalem so tours were developed taking in Petra, Jerash and for the more adventurous the desert castles and the longer-staying tourist usually including Aqaba on his itinerary.

Also this decade Aqaba started developing an elite group travel trade with Europe as scuba-diving clubs coming to dive in the Red Sea. This trade has steadily grown but could never lead to mass tourism on the scale now envisaged as possible for Aqaba.

#### Problems solved

Already many of the major problems have been solved or are on their way to solution. There has been a massive expansion of hotel facilities in Amman, which is continuing; new facilities have been introduced at many tourist sites and existing facilities have been improved; costs have been stabilised by firm combined action by the Ministries of Tourism and Supply, fixing hotel and restaurant prices; while there is still a shortage of skilled personnel this is being solved by employing expatriate labour while an influx of Lebanese

entrepreneurs due to the Lebanese crisis has given impetus to private sector facilities.

While only a few years ago the choice of restaurants was extremely limited in the Amman area there are now over a score of first class dining spots, many with dancing facilities. In Aqaba the organisation of water sports under the guidance of Aquamarine owned by Simon Khoury, seven-times world slalom champion, has given a much-needed boost to the city's attractions.

There are no shortage of attractions in Jordan to be exploited and developed to attract the tourist. The ancient Nabatean City of Petra, re-achieved on horseback through a tortuous pass between towering cliffs never fails to take the breath of the visitor with its enormous facades of temples, tombs and courts carved from the living rock and glowing deep pink in the Jordanian sun.

Also in the south the government has built a small rest house in Wadi Rum, whose lunar landscape was made fa-

mous by the Lawrence of Arabia film. Nearby is the desert oilite post where camel and bedouin are based. The ancient castles of Shaibak and

Karak lead the way back to Amman with its Roman amphitheatre in the centre of downtown and a rapidly expanding network of archaeological and folklore museums. Not far away is Madaba, a Christian town famous for its ancient mosaics laid in the floor of churches and ordinary houses.

Farther north is Jerash, a Roman city spreading over several acres with two amphitheatres, a forum and streets lined with columns reaching for the sky and ruled by the wheels of ancient chariots.

Jordan is also developing wildlife reserves and the national Parks at Azraq and Dibeen provide differing relaxation spots. All these sites are developed to one extent or another but there are numerous more abounding with perhaps the greatest exploitable resource — traditional Arab and bedouin culture almost untapped.

While Jordanians are turning to tourist development and investing in a modest way there is plenty of scope for foreign companies to come in as well — not just as tour operators or hotel managers, but as full equity partners in tourism ventures. Under liberal investment legislation all furnishings and equipment for hotels for example are customs and tax free, a generous income-tax holiday is granted to every new hotel.

Continued on P.VI

## Towards Mediterrabia

An official view of Jordan's touristic future by Michael Hamarneh Director General of Tourism, Jordan Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

If it were possible to computerize the pattern of Jordan's Tourism over the next ten years, I think the "print out" would read that Jordanian Tourism will pick up from slow to medium in the next three years; that it will advance from medium to fast in the five years thereafter, and in the years from 1986 to 1988 Jordan will become the center of the greatest tourist boom the Middle East has ever experienced.

Ever since the 1967 war Jordan has been doing no more than keeping pace with the moderately growing demands of international tourism — for hotels, adequate air services and internal transport. On the ground we have not overbuilt, nor has Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, or the internal transport companies over-provided services for which there was no immediate demand. But we have had our ear to the ground, our eye on the ball, and we're about to put our nose to the grindstone.

Jordan's tourism future is about to burst upon us. And we intend to greet it with open arms.

The hotel world has been watching Jordan for the last ten years. And they've decided to move in. With the pace-setting Inter-Continental Hotel chain committed to a future addition to its already fully booked hotel, other chains have hotels under construction or on the drawing boards — Holiday Inn, Sheraton, Hilton, Grand Metropolitan, Marriott, and possibly the Meridien.

Restaurateurs have gotten the message too. No less than 12 restaurants have applied for licenses in the last four months; and the growing number of Shawarma brochettes on the jahals of Amman has given the city a friendly, welcoming odour.

Fully aware of, or perhaps in anticipation of the coming deluge of tourists, is the Am-



Mr. Michael Hamarneh

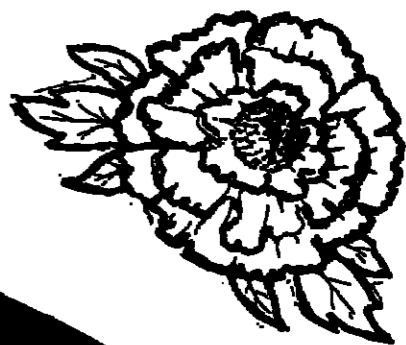
man municipality, under the enthusiastic guidance of His Excellency the Mayor, Ma'an Abu Nuwar. Potable water, clean streets, and well-behaved traffic are the tripod on which a tourist rests his camera to frame his picture of a city.

Amman has adjusted its water and cleanliness legs, and is working on traffic improvement to achieve the perfect balance.

As to air transport, Jordan will be fully prepared. I don't know if airports are rated in terms of comfort and convenience, but Amman, with a three star airport today, will open the five star Queen Alia Airport in 1980, linking Jordan to the rest of the world, and more importantly, the rest of the world to Jordan.

One fact underlies Jordan's inevitable move up to a predominant position in the world of tourism. Although we have solid future as a single country with enough unique appeals in Petra, Aqaba, and the Dead Sea to attract tourists, the future of Jordanian tourism lies in its being the center of the still unexplored, undeveloped, and certainly unexploited Arab tourist world.

\* \* \* \*



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From January 1st 1980 you will be welcome to the unequalled luxury of the Sheraton Palace Hotel. Whether you are a tourist, pilgrim or businessman you will be delighted with the comfort and service of Amman's newest luxury class hotel.

Work has been going on for over a year building the 22 floor Sheraton Palace which will be the tallest structure in Amman. The supper club we are planning for the roof top will allow up to 180 diners to enjoy a breathtaking panorama view of the city while enjoying gourmet food and the best international cabaret entertainment.

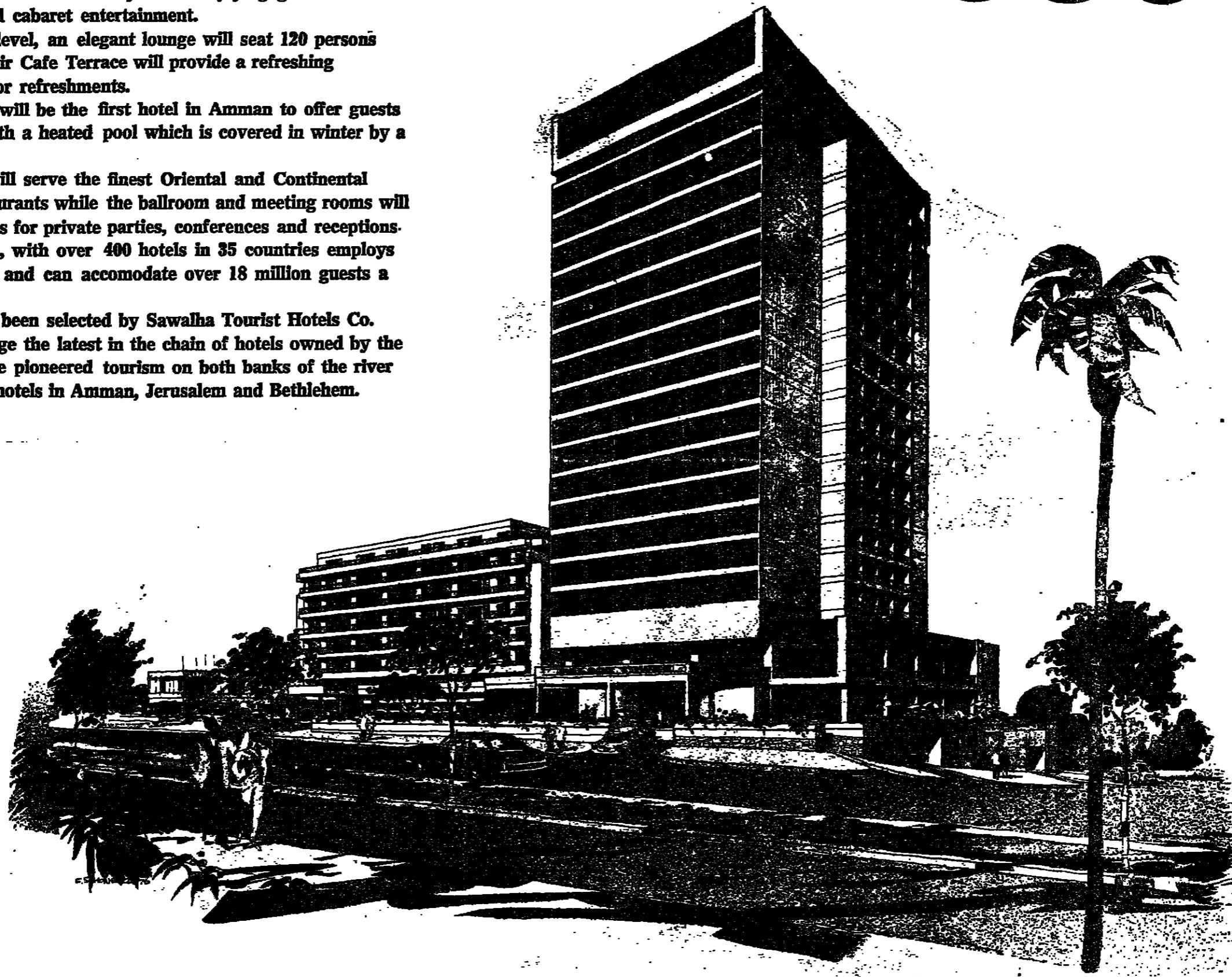
Down at the lobby level, an elegant lounge will seat 120 persons while beside it an open-air Cafe Terrace will provide a refreshing atmosphere for a snack or refreshments.

The Sheraton Palace will be the first hotel in Amman to offer guests year round swimming with a heated pool which is covered in winter by a sliding transparent dome.

International chefs will serve the finest Oriental and Continental cuisine in the hotel's restaurants while the ballroom and meeting rooms will provide a choice of venues for private parties, conferences and receptions.

Sheraton Corporation, with over 400 hotels in 35 countries employs more than 60,000 people and can accommodate over 18 million guests a year.

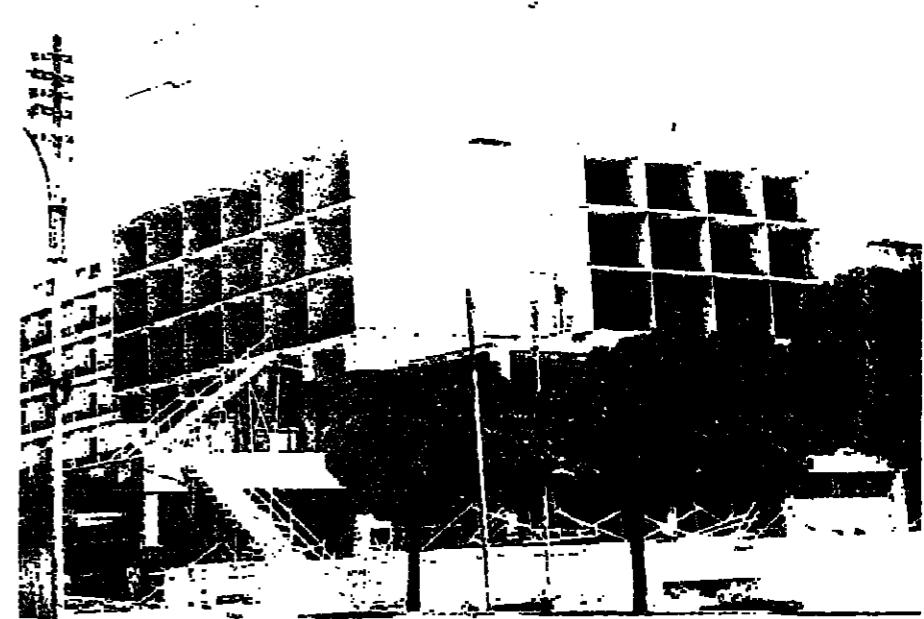
The Corporation has been selected by Sawalha Tourist Hotels Co. (Grand Palace) to manage the latest in the chain of hotels owned by the Sawalha family who have pioneered tourism on both banks of the river Jordan with their Palace hotels in Amman, Jerusalem and Bethlehem.



The Grand Palace Hotel in Amman is currently the flagship of the Sawalha chain of tourist hotels in Amman, Jerusalem and Bethlehem. It has 180 rooms and has been open since early 1974. P.O. Box 6916, Telephone 61121, Cable: Grand Amman, Jordan.



H.E. Minister of Tourism, Ghaleb Barakat (centre) smiles as Mr. Sami Sawalha (centre left), Director of Sawalha Tourist Hotels Co. exchanges gifts with Mr. John Kapiolatis (centre right) Senior Vice President Sheraton International Corp. after signing the management agreement for the Sheraton Palace. Looking on are Sawalha Tourist Hotels Co. directors, Mr. Said Sawalha (far left) Mr. Samer Sawalha (centre) and Mr. Ghaleb Sawalha (far right).



Work has been going on building the Sheraton Palace since 1976. The initial design was made by the U.S. company Coogrove Architects and the follow-up designs by the Jordanian Sigma Consulting Engineers company. Interior design is by Morris Bailey. Construction is by the Jordanian company, Modern Form Systems.

# No shortage of sites waiting development

Tourism is a natural industry for a country like Jordan with so many antiquities and natural attractions, which seem only to wait development. Jordan is now undertaking accelerating change and numerous plans are in the mill to help the country benefit from the income which seems within reach if decisive measures are taken now or in the very near future. At the Ministry of Tourism, the governmental authority most directly involved with tourism development, young and dynamic Mr. Nasri Attallah, the Assistant Director General, is in charge of marketing, investments and projects. His job affords him a unique vantage point for a review of what has happened to tourism in Jordan and where it is going.

Firstly who are Jordan's main tourists?

According to Harvard educated Mr. Attallah, "We have three types of tourists in Jordan. Or better said, we should have three types of tourists. The first is the foreigner who is basically interested in the historical, cultural and archaeological attractions of our country, not to mention the desert and the clear seas of Aqaba."

The second is the Arab tourist who wants to spend a vacation within his own cultural environment, but with more pleasant weather than the harsh summers of the Gulf or Saudi Arabia.

The last group of tourists, but by no means the least important, comprises of our own Jordanian citizens who are working abroad and return home for the summer to spend his annual leave among his family and friends."

Mr. Attallah feels strongly that it is this last group which has been most neglected by private sector tourism operators and investors in Jordan. "The general trend has been to cater for the foreign tourist and neglect the rest of the market," he says.

#### Cool hills

"In my opinion," goes on Mr. Attallah, "I believe that our Jordanian summer visitor would welcome the opportunity of staying in a reasonably priced hotel or furnished apartment in the cool hills of Jordan rather than staying with relatives in an overcrowded house. Jerash, Dibeen and Ajloun are perfect sites that could all be developed to accommodate such visitors. Land is available and cheap. Investors can afford to buy a large plot of land and a wide variety

of entertainment can be provided."

Mr. Attallah holds very strong opinions as to what the foreign visitor to Jordan is after. "Foreign tourists are interested in the local colour which must be preserved and made available to them. They do not seek luxury and would be well satisfied with simple comfort and most important of all, cleanliness."

"Our advertising campaigns overseas have never indicated a luxurious holiday but, to

the contrary, have stressed adventure, mystery and strange cultures."

"We have concentrated most of our campaigns in recent years on the south of Jordan, mainly on Aqaba, Petra and the Wadi Rum. The government has sponsored those campaigns by providing the necessary infrastructure to encourage the private sector to move in and take advantage of the incoming tourist. I regret I must say that part and parcel of our weaknesses in the tourism sector has been the lack of initiative on the part of the private sector. However I'm glad to say that

the private sector has now recently started fulfilling what we see as his responsibilities towards tourism. Thus in recent years Jordan has seen a tremendous boom in hotel construction. I am completely certain that the Jordanian government would welcome further investment in the industry both by domestic and foreign investors. Generous regulations govern foreign investments making for many attractive opportunities in Jordan."

#### Rich market

"I can categorically say," goes on Mr. Attallah, whose government career includes spells in the Foreign Ministry and at the Royal Hashemite Palace, "that our market for tourists is a very rich one and we have the potential to tap it."

"What we basically need however is more reasonably priced lodging to accommodate tourists on a large scale. Very recently we had to turn down a plan by a Scandinavian holiday company to reserve 700 beds a week for eight months



Alia

Alia brings in the tourists

in Aqaba. Unfortunately all the hotel accommodation in Aqaba at that time amounted to 250 beds. There is great potential for package tours deals but it is imperative that the operators have guaranteed bookings one year in advance. This requires the availability of a substantial number of beds."

"At the moment we are waiting for a feasibility study for a project for Aqaba which would add 3,000 beds to the city's accommodation. The project entails a lagoon, which would be excavated from the northern coast of Aqaba. The project itself is rather costly, requiring both local and international investors. However the final decision as to the implementation of the project will be made within the next few months after the receipt of the final feasibility report. Further to this study, the government will be undertaking the preparation of another masterplan for the southern coast of Aqaba. Five and a half kilometres of the southern coastline, stretching down to our border with Saudi Arabia, has been designated a touristic zone. The government will undertake preparation of the master plan including a full feasibility report which we expect will encourage the private sector to invest in projects within the zone, where the government will provide the basic infrastructure."

#### Aqaba boom

By the end of this year Aqaba's hotel capacity is expected to double when several new hotels are completed and

due to start operating. This has been largely due to initiative by the private sector which has been spurred into action by the boom Aqaba is experiencing at the moment.

Turning to the north of the country, Mr. Attallah points out that projects are being developed at mineral water springs to turn them into modern spas, a new hotel project and Son et Lumiere shows at Jerash and development is planned for the Dead Sea area.

"The Ministry of Tourism and the Jordan Valley Authority are undertaking an interesting study at Zarqa Ma'in. The project includes the construction of a first class hotel and health spa baths to take advantage of the thermal springs. There will also be camping grounds and a number of restaurants and swimming pools. Another study is being undertaken to renovate the existing hotel at the hot springs site of Himmeh, also in northern Jordan. It is to be upgraded to a first class hotel and appropriate loans have already been confirmed," said

#### Mr. Attallah.

At the Dead Sea, a centre for the treatment of skin diseases is to be set up. Mr. Attallah revealed that this was agreed to be undertaken as a joint Jordanian-Austrian venture during the recent visit to Jordan of the Austrian president.

#### Alia's role

Other sites wait development in Jordan. Mr. Attallah believes Um Qais as an outstanding potential tourist attraction. "It has a marvelous view overlooking the Jordan Valley, Tiberias and the Golan Heights. In twenty-five years' time when the ancient city of Qaddara has been reconstructed, this place will rival Jerash in its perfection as a reconstructed Roman City."

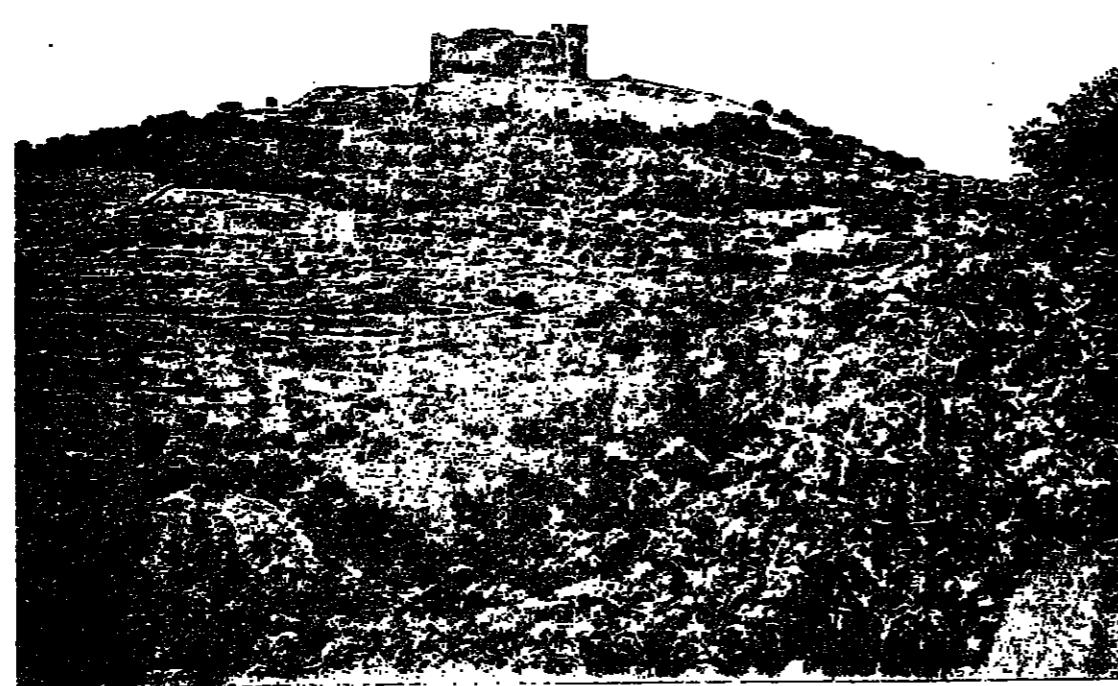
Mr. Attallah is fulsome in his praise of the cooperation his Ministry receives from Alia, the Royal Jordanian airline. "We coordinate with Alia. There is no problem even although we are part of the government and they are an independent authority. In the next decade Alia will be re-

lying more heavily for business on passengers coming to visit Jordan rather than transit trade."

"People come to Jordan for tourism and this is where Alia has stepped up its activities to fill the gap caused by limited funds available to the Tourism Ministry to market directly overseas and maintain offices. Instead of Tourism Ministry offices abroad there are Alia offices - each one of which acts as an embassy of tourism to Jordan."

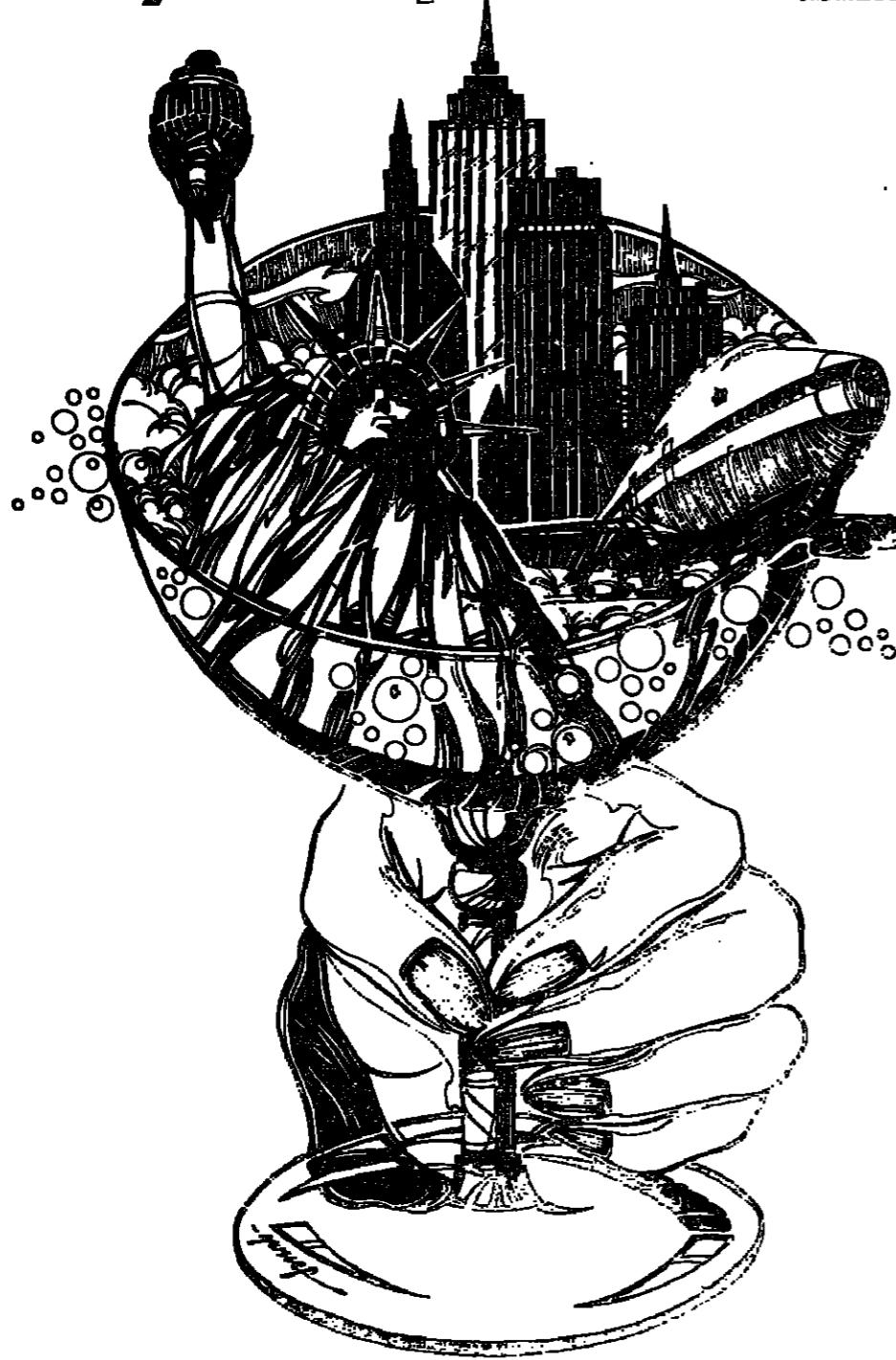
Acknowledging a shortage felt by the Ministry of Tourism for well qualified, aggressive young executives to help run its operation, Mr. Attallah whose academic background is oriented to international relations and business administration, sets further tourism development in Jordan as being a partnership between the state and private sector.

"We, the government, will undertake the feasibility studies, put in the infrastructure, perhaps even launch a pilot project but the rest has to be up to the private sector," he says.



The cool mountains around Ajloun castle would make an ideal summer resort.

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Aqaba: Red sea port and holiday resort waiting for the boom

## FROM THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

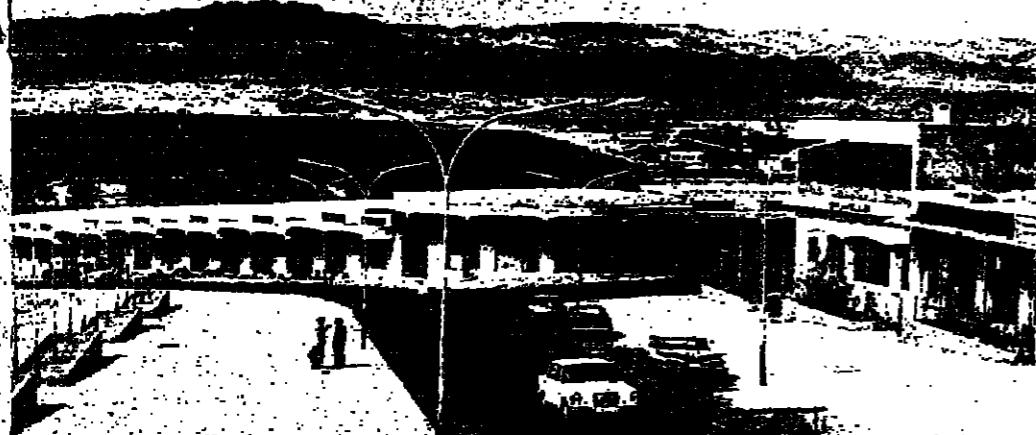
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# AQABA

## Developing into Jordan's fun centre

With a certain grace and verve that is good to watch, Aqaba is growing into a Red Sea metropolis for fun, business and shipping. Aqaba. Aqaba. Aqaba. An ancient and famous name, appearing, in disappearing, but always reappearing through the written history of the Middle East. The mere sound of it -- "Ak-ah-bah" -- is exotic.

What does the name mean to students of Jordanian history? What does it recall for scholars of the bible and Ko? What does it conjure for historians and archaeologists? It has soldiers, sailors and military strategists of scores of nations thought for hours when they heard again of Aqaba?

These late days, what does Aqaba mean to men of manufacturing and commerce, finally, what does Aqaba mean to the minds of vacationers who seek yearly allocations here of sun, snorkeling, swimming, surfing, shopping, simple strolling?

The answer is that Aqaba has many things to many people, and this has been true since man first put his memo-

to 17,000 today. These include Americans, Britons, West Germans, other Europeans, Japanese, Pakistanis, Syrians, Iraqis, Jordanians, Egyptians, Saudi Arabians and other Arabs.

This rate of growth is all but unmatched anywhere in the world except in the Middle East with its newly-arrived billions of oil dollars.

Jordan is not one of the rich nations of the Middle East and must make its way in the world by depending on tourism, commerce, mining and shipping of phosphate and copper and the production of exportable products ranging from wooden toy camels to gold foils to heavy machinery.

Aqaba is at the very head of the Gulf of Aqaba, off the Red Sea. Its strategic importance is obvious from a quick glance at a map of the Middle East. It is Jordan's only ocean port. And, Aqaba is a vacation place almost without equal in the Middle East.

### Daily flights

These are exciting times in Aqaba, where the population has grown from 1,700 at the end of the Second World War

a car over one inadequate north-south road. Tourists were not inclined to do it, and so for year after year this premier vacation spot was nearly deserted. The only people there were Aqabians who lived by fishing or working on the occasional steamers that came up the Red Sea from Jiddah in Saudi Arabia and other ports.

Today, there are daily flights from Amman by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, which carry passengers, mail and cargo in jets over the 335 kilometres. Flights take less than one hour. Business peo-

ple and vacationers bound from Amman to Aqaba can now also drive over two different highways -- one of them being the high-speed, straight Desert Highway -- in their own cars or in rental cars. Or, they can travel by taxi or bus.

When Aqabians numbered only 1,700 the best place to sleep was an establishment that did not deserve the name hotel. It was a small, central building surrounded by smaller huts. The food was delicious, with fine fish coming from the Red Sea and lamb and mutton from the hinterlands. But, Aqaba restaurants were not the kinds of bright, modern places that attract visitors who have pounds and dollars, yen and marks to spend and the willingness to spend in large amounts.

Today, there is no problem with the quality of Aqaba hotels and restaurants, while the problem with quantity -- meaning a shortage -- is quite rapidly being attended to.

### New hotels

There is the medium-size Aqaba Hotel -- convenient, clean and suitably inexpensive for visitors who are not over-loaded with funds. The Aqaba and the somewhat more elaborate Coral Beach have been in business in the port city for several years, with the Coral Beach serving more affluent, comfort-loving guests.

But, there it is -- appreciable water sports and Aqaba in the pulsing heart of Arabia.

The Gulf of Aqaba has an unusual marine environment. Complex water movements, including chilled vertical currents, combine with the removal of warm surface water by the strong north winds. These leave the water surprisingly cool and invigorating. This situation is ideal for coral growth and plant life and helps

Since last May there has been, in addition, the brand new Holiday Inn -- a 113-room, two-level affair with a gourmet restaurant, coffee shop, cocktail lounge, swimming pool and convention rooms. Suites and single and double rooms can be engaged and they are excellently served. Two other new hotels will be ready by the winter.

Near the New Inn are the Aqaba and Coral Beach hotels, and just down the King's Boulevard is King's Hussein's own beach house where he spends several days each year.

There is little inclination to think of Arabia in terms of water, and especially of water sports, and most especially in terms of water sports in Jordan, which has only a 26-kilometer coastline.

After a day underwater -- or a night for that matter, because night diving is popular -- Aqaba has clubs which provide for the thirsty international crowd. There is much to drink, dancing, singing, eating, and funning at the clubs and discos.

The main reasons for going to Aqaba are business and pleasure, or business alone, or pleasure alone. Both activities are now well served by the infrastructure for making fun and money. Future plans -- and they are not flights-of-fancy plans but rather programmes that are already started

produce more fish than can be imagined, much less counted.

the first place.

Near Aqaba are the remains of Tell al Khalafah, a most ancient smelting place for copper. The site has been extensively excavated and traces of many peoples have been brought to the surface. Jordan has a great deal of copper ore, and at Tell al Khalafah it was turned into metal and shipped from the ancient port of Aqaba throughout the old world.

The port was well known to King Solomon, who operated copper mines to the north near the Dead Sea. Why was Tell al Khalafah selected as a copper furnace site? Because the winds roaring down from the tall mountains acted as a bellows for the furnace.

Aqaba was the end of the great road of Emperor Trajan of Rome, a road, part of which still serves in modern times because it is so well graded and so well dug from the hills and cliffs of central Jordan. The road started in Damascus and passed through Amman and Petra, and even today there are Roman road markers -- big stone shafts along the gutters that tell how far it is from Petra to Aqaba. The writing is good, clear Latin can still be read.

During the Crusades, Aqaba was occupied by the Europeans, once by Baldwin in 1116 AD. Baldwin was the man who directed the building of many Crusader castles in Jordan and the Levant, but who seems to have great difficulty defending them. Baldwin, it is feared, was a loser, and he lost several times to Saladin in Jordan.

During the First World War, Aqaba became a vital supply base for the Arab-British-Australian-New Zealand armies that fought through Palestine

The commanding general was the legendary Allenby. The Arab leaders were the grandfather, great-grandfather and great uncle of Jordan's King Hussein.

To the Western world the most famous man in that memorable fighting against the Ottomans was the Welshman T.E. Lawrence -- Lawrence of Arabia. Aqaba was his favorite base. He once flushed it clean of Ottoman troops and then used it to bring in supplies, horses and men. Repeatedly, Aqaba was his striking point against the Hedjaz Railroad.

Why was Tell al Khalafah selected as a copper furnace site? Because the winds roaring down from the tall mountains acted as a bellows for the furnace.

Lawrence, a name that many Jordanians pronounce as "Aurens", struck north from Aqaba several times and into Wadi Rum, a huge valley larger than the Grand Canyon of Arizona and through which armies have marched for thousands of years.

One of the earliest mentions of Aqaba dates from the 10th century B.C., and one ancient comment was that there was much sweet water there -- only three or four meters beneath the earth's surface in some places. It is partially because of its water, and the strategic location at the end of the Red Sea, that Aqaba has been important so many times in history.

And water is still an enormous factor in Aqaba -- the water the tourists bathe in, swim in, ride on and drink and the water of the growing port of Aqaba.

There will have to be further expansions at Aqaba, but that should be just fine, for there is plenty of room to grow at the head of the Red Sea, now one of the major waterways of the world.

## Remote sites well served

**HORSESHOE**

Amman's favourite terrace cafe-restaurant

Shmeisani Tel: 66218

**HC**



The spectacular view from the rest house at Ras Al Naqab, looking south to Wadi Rum. The rest house stands at the head of a long, winding descent to the plain of Aqaba.

**City Hotel**

Our family hotel has a warm welcome and offers personal service for tourists and businessmen.

Non-residents can relax in our cocktail lounge and enjoy a choice of middle-Eastern and European cuisine in our quiet restaurant.

Prince Mohammad Street, Jabal Amman, P.O.Box 2734, Tel: 42251-2 AMMAN-JORDAN

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**Firas**

**Omar Alkhayyam Hotel**

Shmeisani Tel. 64137/8

Rent A Car

Fresh meat, tenderly grilled on charcoal, is our speciality

### ISTANBOULI Restaurant

Jabal Amman, 2nd Circle

Near Spanish Embassy

For reservations and home catering orders Phone 38212

**ISTANBOULI Restaurant**

Jabal Amman, 2nd Circle

Near Spanish Embassy

For reservations and home catering orders Phone 38212

Starting with the five desert castles in Jordan Qasr Azraq, Qasr Hallabat, Qasr Amra, Qasr Kharana and Qasr Hammam Al Sarah tourists could spend months in Jordan just exploring out of the way and untrammelled beauty spots and historical sites -- all within reach of normal motor transport.

The

almost complete rebuilding of the downtown areas of Aqaba is nearing the end, and just in time for the tourist rush that is now under way.

Aqaba has a long history for tourists to ponder over, if history and archaeology are their enthusiasms. Artifacts found between the Red Sea shoreline and the giant backdrop of mountains to the north trace civilisations in the area to the time before man began to write.

The mountains are of granite, basalt and shale, and they hold small treasures of garnets, turquoise and amethyst. Perhaps these beautiful, valuable stones are the reason ancient men came to Aqaba in

ancient mosaics set into the floors of churches and ordinary houses in Madaba, the Arab castles used as defence against the Crusaders at Tafileh and Shabak, the fabulous views over Wadi Dhamra and spectacular scenery all along the way amidst desert plains, terraced olive groves and spreading vineyards.

As well as Petra (see page six) look at the virtually unexcavated ruins of Umm El Jimal, and Umm Qasr in the north of Jordan.

Jerash, one of the most splendid examples of the Roman city in Arabia, is on the edge of beautifully wooded uplands and drive through the Dibeen-Ajloun-Anjara area, affording pastoral scenery.

Getting to these places can be cheap or expensive according to your means.

A lot of study of public transport services and a few piazzas can get you within walking distance of many of the sites, but you are advised to carry a bedroll with you as getting there and back is virtually impossible in one day. There are regular tours by air-conditioned coach to Petra organised by the JETT bus co, but for those who want to set their own itinerary the choices lie between a rented car and a taxi with driver. Prices vary, but by far the least expensive is the rented car.

At many out of the way spots in Jordan tourists can use the facilities of the Jordan Hotels and Resthouses Corporation for accommodation and meals. The string of Resthouses is being expanded and the British owned Grand Metropolitan Hotel Co. has recently been awarded the management contract for the company which owns the Aqaba Hotel and is building a new tourist hotel on the outskirts of Amman.

The room rates and menu prices of the JHRC are extremely reasonable and the establishments themselves are well placed to serve the more adventurous tourist. Among the facilities are a mini-hotel at Petra, a cabana and restaurant complex at Dibeen and travellers restaurants at Ramtha, Ma'an, Jerash and Ras Al Naqab. Resthouses at Azraq, Wadi Rum and near Salt await opening and new hotels at Petra and Jerash are also under construction.

# Directory

## CLASSIFIED HOTELS

HOTELS IN JORDAN		
Jordan Inter-continental	Jebel Amman, 3rd Circle, Amman	P.O. Box 1827 Tel. 41361
Holiday Inn	Aqaba	215 2426
Ambassador	Shmeisani, Amman	19014 65161
Coral Beach	Aqaba	71 3521
Grand Palace	University Street, Amman	6916 61121
Philadelphia	Roman Theatre Square, Amman	10 25191
Jordan Tower	Shmeisani, Amman	7489 61161
Aqaba Hotel	Aqaba	43 2056
Granada	Jebel Amman, 1st Circle, Amman	2321 38031
Shepherd	Jebel Amman, Al-Khattab Street, Amman	2020 39197
Firas Wing	Jebel Webdeh, Amman	9119 22103
Hisham	Jebel Amman, 4th Circle, Amman	5047 42720
Merry Land	King Hussein Street, Amman	9122 30217
Al-Ghusein Hotel	Jebel El-Hussein, Amman	8234 65176
Al-Manar City Hotel	Shmeisani, Amman	20730 62187
Caravan	Prince Mohammed Street, Amman	2734 42251
Canary	Abdali, Amman	9062 61195
Select	Jebel Webdeh, Amman	9062 38353
Al-Cazar	Seven Seas	853 37101
Saladin	Sports City Club Restaurant	1210 36304
Amman Grand Hotel	Sultan Ibrahim	6820 24508
Continental Palace	Taiwan Turismo Rest.	
Mount	Riviera Snacks	
New Park	Dine and Wine	
Halton Karmak	Le Gourmet	
Lords	Nataly Snacks	
Nobel	Riviera Snacks	
PENSIONS	Third Circle Inn	
International Motels	Uncle Sam	
Hawaii Inn	Jebel Amman	38031
Sun Rise	Kit Kat	
Palm Beach	Red Lion	
Nazzal's Camp	Third Circle Inn	
Golden Fish Inn	NIGHT CLUBS	
Lipton	Flying Carpet	
TOURIST RESTHOUSES	Jordan Intercontinental	
Owned by the Ministry of Tourism, and built near touristic sites and highways. Resthouses at Azraq, Kerak and Petra offer overnight accommodation. Rates range from J.D. 1.5 for single rooms to J.D. 3.5 for doubles. Resthouses at Jerash, Madaba, Ma'an, Ramtha and Ras en-Naqb offer meals and refreshments only. For reservations, write to the Hotel Corporation, P.O. Box 2863, or call 42243.	Night Club	
HOSTELS IN AMMAN	Le Cesar	
Amman Youth Hostel	Venus Club	
YWCA	Wagon Stop	
YWMA	Palm Beach Night Club	

## EATING, DRINKING, ENTERTAINMENT

RESTAURANTS		
As-salam Restaurant	King Faisal Street	22625
Auberge Restaurant	King Faisal Street	25320
Babalu	Jebel Amman	41116
Chinese Restaurant	Jebel Amman	36968
Dar Es-surour	King Faisal Street	22036
Diplomat	Jebel Amman	25592
Flying Carpet	Jebel Webdeh	22103
Istanbul	Shmeisani	62181
Jabri	Jebel Amman	38212
Jerusalem Restaurant	King Hussein Street	24108
Jordan Restaurant	King Hussein Street	30162
Post Office Square	Post Office Square	38333
Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Rest.	Jebel Amman	21361
Jordan Tower Hotel Restaurant	Shmeisani	61161
La Terrasse	Shmeisani	52831
Le Cesar	Jebel Webdeh	24421
Le Prive	Jebel Amman	44880
Los Amigos	Jebel Webdeh	41337
Matouk	Jebel Amman	21807
Maxeem	Jebel El-Hussein	41879
New Orient (Abu Ahmad)	Jebel Amman	42830
Nouroz	Jebel Amman	41879
Oriental Restaurant	Jebel Amman	42910
Omar Khayyam	Jebel Amman	44491
Orthodox Club Restaurant	Abdoun	
Portofino Restaurant	Jebel Amman	
Queens	Jebel Amman	36776
Quick Meal	Jebel Amman	21063
Quick Meal	Jebel El-Hussein	21781
Quick Meal	Jebel Webdeh	30646
Red Lion	Prince Mohammed St.	41160
Riviera Snacks	Jebel Amman	41645
Royal Automobile Club	Wadi Es-seer Road	42261
Seven Seas	Prince Mohammed St.	44055
Sports City Club Restaurant	University Street	39341
Sultan Ibrahim	Shmeisani	38867
Taiwan Turismo Rest.	Shmeisani	61640
SNACK BARS	Prince Mohammed St.	38801
Dine and Wine	Jebel Amman	36171
Le Gourmet	Jebel Amman	42837
Nataly Snacks	Jebel Amman	41645
Riviera Snacks	Jebel Abdoun	41930
Third Circle Inn	Jebel Amman	44561
Uncle Sam	Jebel Amman	
BARS	Shmeisani	62181
After Eight (Granada Hotel)	Jebel Amman	38031
Athenaeum Bar	Prince Mohammed St.	23051
Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Bar	Jebel Amman	41361
Kit Kat	Basman Street	24913
Red Lion	Jebel Amman	44160
Third Circle Inn	Jebel Amman	41930
NIGHT CLUBS	Shmeisani	62181
Flying Carpet	Jebel Amman	41361
Jordan Intercontinental	Night Club	
Night Club	Jebel Amman	24241
Le Cesar	Jebel Webdeh	
Venus Club	Jebel Amman	37236
Wagon Stop	Jebel Abdoun	
Palm Beach Night Club	Aqaba	3551
SWIMMING POOLS, TENNIS COURTS, ETC.		
In Amman, there are pools at the Intercontinental and Philadelphia Hotels, at the Royal Automobile Club and the Orthodox Club and at the Hussein Youth City.		
Tennis courts are to be found at the Hussein Youth City, Orthodox Club, YWCA and the Royal Automobile Club.		
The Royal Racing Club, (tel. Marka 56033).		

## SOUVENIR SHOPS IN JORDAN

SOUVENIR SHOPS IN AMMAN		
Al-Bazaar	Jebel Webdeh	25992
Al-Bazaar	Al-Hashimi Street	23858
Al-Bazaar	Grand Palace Hotel	-
Al-Bazaar	Grand Palace Hotel	61121
Al-Bazaar	Amman Airport	25645
Al-Bazaar	Jebel Amman	30795
Al-Bazaar	Intercontinental Hotel	41463
Al-Bazaar	Prince Mohammed St.	25545
Al-Bazaar	Jebel Webdeh	23927
Al-Bazaar	Jebel Al-Hussein	62636
Al-Bazaar	Jebel Amman	38093
Al-Bazaar	Jebel Webdeh	21321
Al-Bazaar	Ras El-Ein Street	42814
Al-Bazaar	King Hussein Street	-
SOUVENIR SHOPS IN AQABA		
Al-Bazaar	Agaba New Market	2356
Al-Bazaar	Aqaba New Market	2232
SOUVENIR SHOPS IN IRBID		
Al-Bazaar	Irbid	-
SOUVENIR SHOPS IN MADABA		
Al-Bazaar	Madaba	69
SOUVENIR SHOPS IN KERAK		
Al-Bazaar	Kerak	261
SOUVENIR SHOPS IN QATRANEH		
Al-Bazaar	Qatraneh	-
USEFUL ADDRESSES		
BANKS		
Al-Bazaar	Faisal Street	38161
Al-Bazaar	Redah Street	25126
Al-Bazaar	Post Office Square	36357
Al-Bazaar	King Hussein Street	38175
Al-Bazaar	King Hussein Street	30301
Al-Bazaar	Shabsough Street	39321
Al-Bazaar	Jebel Amman	25131
Al-Bazaar	Faisal Street	38959
Al-Bazaar	King Hussein Street	30104
Al-Bazaar	Jebel Amman	42217
Al-Bazaar	Faisal Street	24348
Al-Bazaar	King Hussein Street	24161
Al-Bazaar	King Hussein Street	24365
PUBLIC SERVICES		
Al-Bazaar	For Emergencies (First Aid, Fire, Police)	19
Al-Bazaar	Police (Al-Nada)	21111

FIRE BRIGADE		
Telephone Enquiries	12	22090
Trunk Calls	12	10
Domestic Calls	17	10
Long-Distance Calls	07	17
Radio Telephone Calls	14	07
Time Check	14	14
NATIONAL AIRLINES		
ALIA: The Royal Jordanian Airline	Jebel Amman	22111
Man Office	King Hussein St.	24131-4
Reservations	King Hussein St.	22317
Sales Office	Amman Airport	55705
Information at Airport		
EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES		
DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN AMMAN		
Algeria	Jebel Amman	41271-3
Belgium	Jebel Amman	44833
Bulgaria	Jebel Webdeh	38384-5
Chile	Jebel Amman	41481
China	Jebel Amman	41536
Czechoslovakia	Jebel Webdeh	36261
Egypt	Jebel Amman	41375
France	Jebel Amman	41773
Germany	Jebel Amman	41351
Greece	Jebel Amman	41261
India	Jebel Amman	37038
Iraq	Jebel Amman	41281
Japan	Jebel Amman	38341
Kuwait	Jebel Amman	41281
Lebanon	Jebel Amman	41381
Morocco	Jebel Amman	41451
Shmeisani	Jebel Webdeh	61137
Oman	Jebel Amman	24680
Pakistan	Jebel Amman	44331
Qatar	Jebel Amman	31831
Romania	Jebel Amman	30195
Saudi Arabia	Jebel Amman	22140
Spain	Jebel Amman	44416
Switzerland	Jebel Amman	41392
Syria	Jebel Amman	41251
Turkey	Jebel Amman	41229
U.S.S.R.	Jebel Amman	44368
United Arab Emirates	Jebel Amman	41261
United Kingdom	Jebel Amman	44371
United States of America	Jebel Amman	42381
Yugoslavia	Jebel Amman	25963

## Major boom around the corner?

Continued from Page II  
 Jordan, not being an oil-exporting country, is not short of vision -- just cash.

The Ministry of Tourism sees its role as helping and guiding the private sector, not taking over from it. "We will make the studies, prepare the feasibility reports, establish the infrastructure, but from then on it should be up to the private sector," says Nasri Attallah, Assistant to the Director General of Tourism and responsible for marketing and projects.

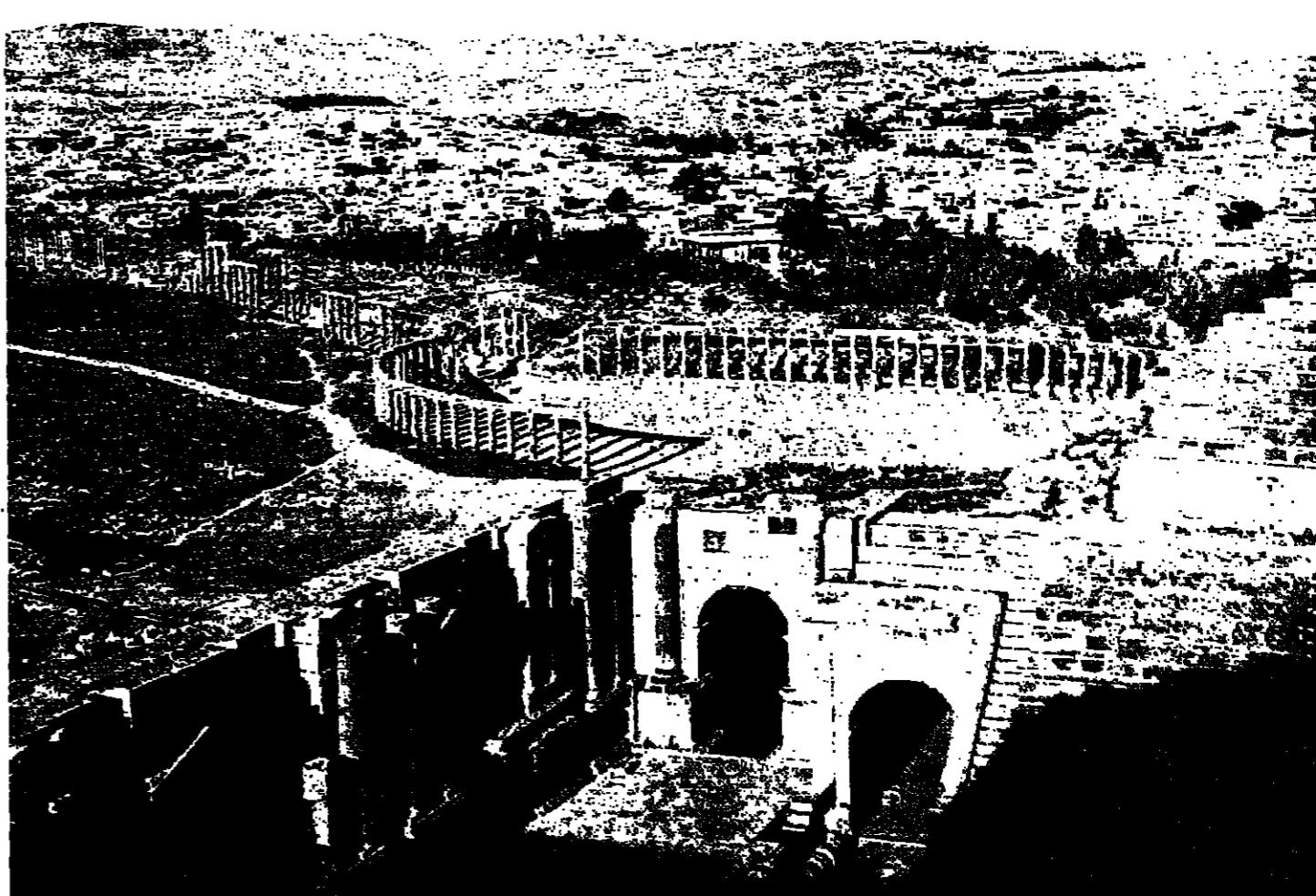
A feasibility study is expected to be completed shortly by the Canadian company Genstar, on a massive project to create an artificial lagoon at Aqaba. If the project goes

delco rep

# JORDAN IN PICTURES



Petra: an unusual view of the famous Khazneh.



Jerash: the setting sun casts long shadows over the forum, seen from the amphitheatre.



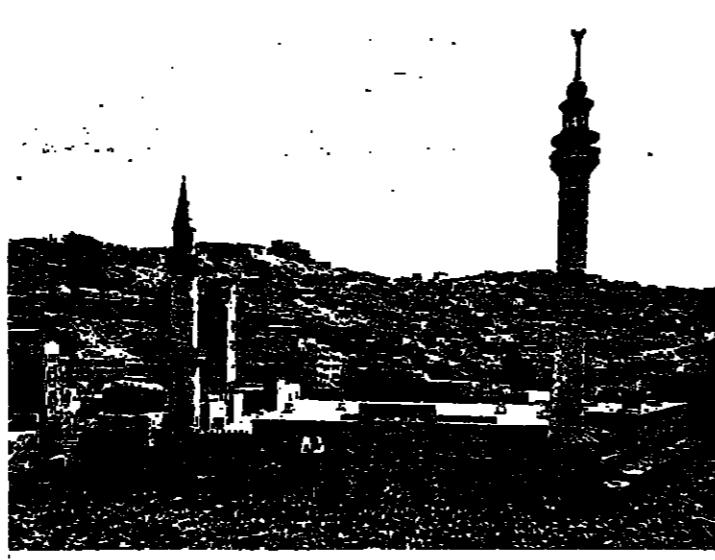
Wadi Rum fort.



An aerial view of Wadi Rum showing the lunar landscape.



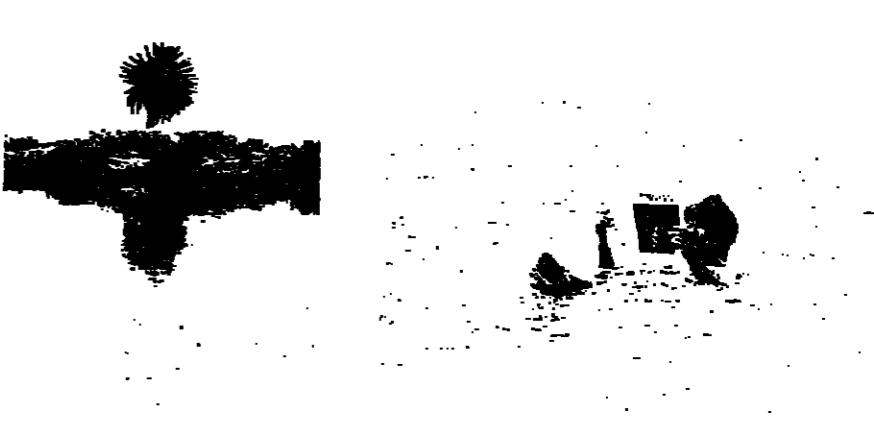
Amman: A modern city surrounds an ancient Roman structure.



Thousands pray during a religious holiday outside Al Hussein mosque in downtown Amman.



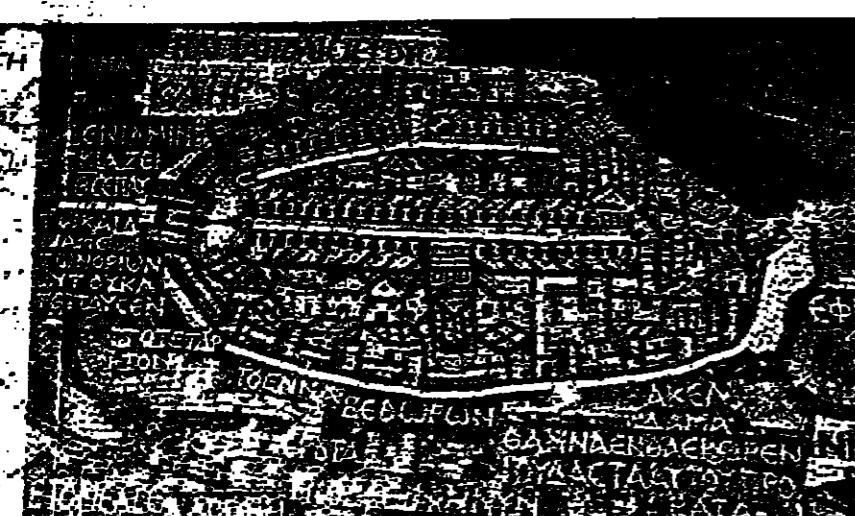
Ancient mosaic in the Moab mountains.



The pool at Azraq.



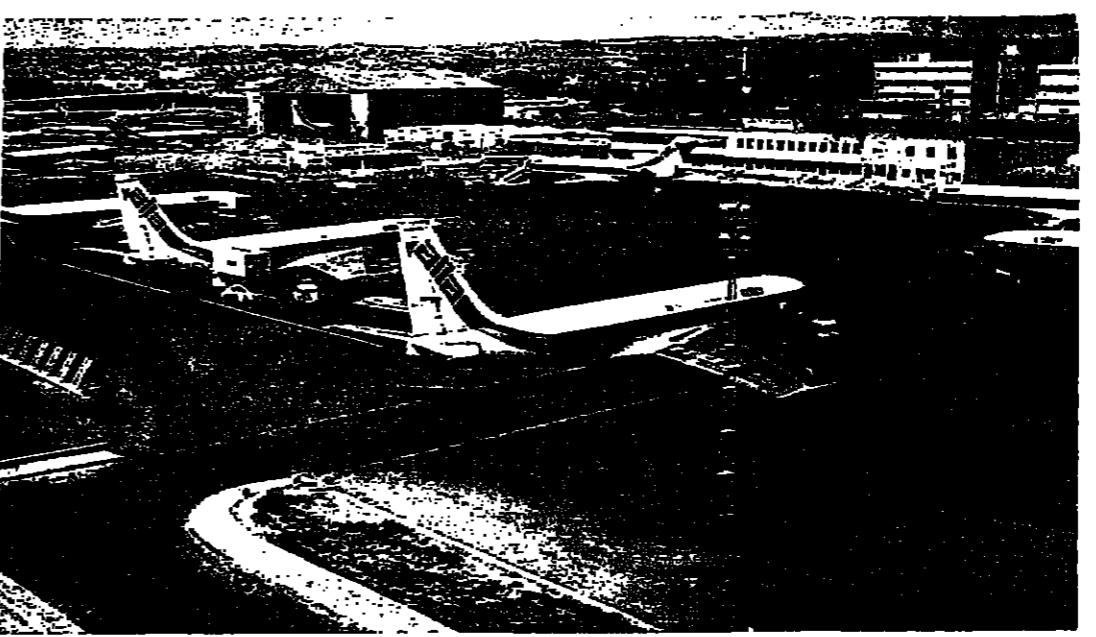
The Dead Sea is so salty you can float in it.



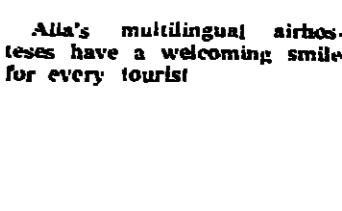
Ancient mosaic map of Jerusalem in a Madaba church floor.



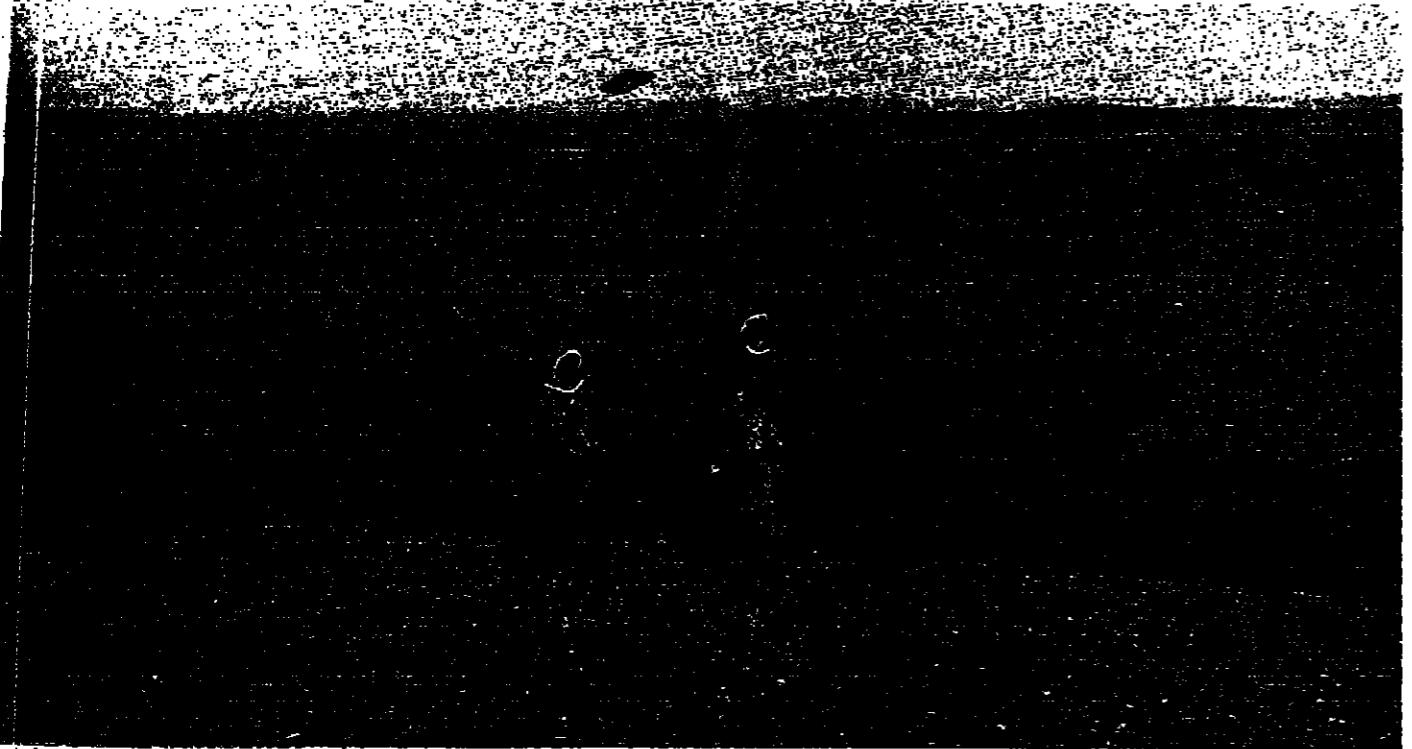
Hot springs waterfall at Ma'in.



The easiest way to get to Jordan is via Alia, the Royal Jordanian airline which has a modern all-Boeing fleet of aircraft.



Alia's multilingual air hostesses have a welcoming smile for every tourist!



A camel mounted patrol of Jordan's desert police make their way home in the evening.



The distinctive shape of Qasr Amra, one of Jordan's desert castles, framed by a nearby tree.

# Petra~

## Once a trading capital, now a major tourist attraction

Two thousand five hundred or so years ago, in the Nabataean capital city of Petra, conversations very much like this probably -- we might say obviously -- took place.

"Bring me the papyrus showing what the profit margin is at our branch office in Tyre," said the chief executive officer of Hieromax Caravan Protection Limited.

"And, Obodas, while you are resting, run up to the Customs House at the head of the siq and find out when the next caravan from Cathay bound for Jerash, Jerusalem and Hebron is due on the desert trail at Ma'an. I want to be certain we provide protection forces according to our contract with the caravan. We need the fees to restock our warehouses in Bethlehem, Cairo, Sodion and Byblos."

As Obodas walked out of the cave in Petra that served as company headquarters, he passed a copper tablet near the door which said, "Firm Established During the Rule of Amasia, Two Hundred Years of Successful Caravan Protection. Results Guaranteed."

The chief executive officer of Hieromax Caravan Protection Limited is a mythical man, of course, but there were hundreds of men more or less like him, and they were the world's first multinational businessmen. They were Nabataean men of Petra. This we know, almost with certainty, based on archaeological digs and finds in the past year in the valley city of Petra in southwest Jordan.

### Earthquake

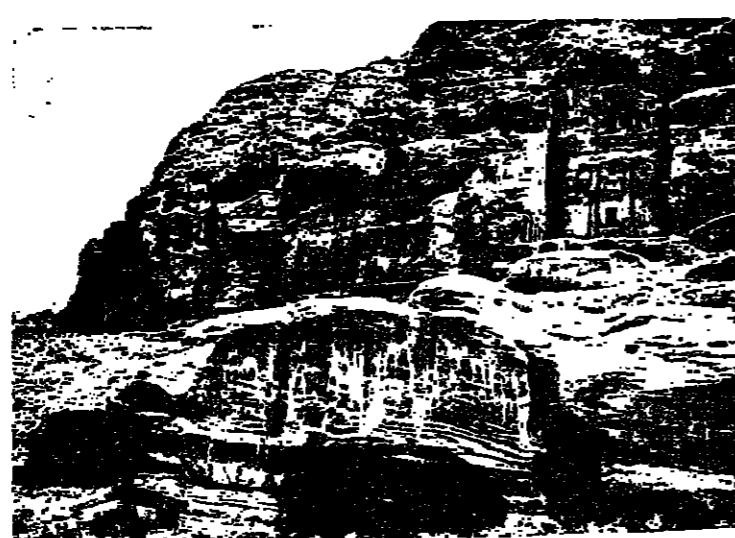
Americans and Jordanians, along with a Saudi Arabian businessman-benefactor, have turned up to dig and delve into the fascinating locale and past of Petra, which is nothing less than one of the world's great architectural masterpieces. Petra is a kind of holy land for both architects and archaeologists because so much has been found there in the valley for so long.

Petra was an enormous city entirely enclosed in a valley except for two tiny, all but inaccessible paths and one rugged but accessible path called a siq.

The valley was created by earth-quake action millions of years ago. High mountains of rose-red stone were thrown up by the quakes. Very early man lived in the valley and some of his flints have been found. Traces of his campfires remain also.

Then, as history became better recorded and documented through artifacts, pottery, decorations, flints and writings, we learn that a people called the Edomites arrived in the great valley near the Dead Sea. The Edomites are mentioned in the Old Testament. After the Edomites, the Nabataeans came to Petra and it is more their city than anyone else's that we know as Petra today.

Greeks and Romans were in Petra for centuries and many of their buildings, artifacts and carvings remain too, but the



The Urn Temple in Petra is part of a complex of buildings connected with a tomb and involving the cult of the dead.

things they left are but an over-lay on the Nabataean relics.

The Nabataeans were Arabs of Bedouin stock who found their way -- probably fighting their way -- into the valley through the narrow, three-km-long, eight-foot-wide siq. The word means a narrow defile, or pass, through mountains. Nabataeans lived in Petra for centuries and their greatest days were from 100 B.C. to 100 A.D.

### Protection

Nabataeans built a permanent city in the valley and used it as a base to offer protection for caravans passing outside their stronghold. They collected protection fees, served as ware-housemen in several cities, ran caravans of their own to many lands and operated multinationally in trade and commerce throughout the area near the eastern Mediterranean. They developed an alphabet, a code of laws, and a monetary system and extended their influence all the way to Damascus.

Professor Hammond and his diggers have determined that

### PETRA — How to Get There

Petra is easy to reach. Major travel agencies throughout the world and practically every travel agent in Amman or Aqaba have several tours that include -- and often feature -- stops at the Rose Red City. If visitors desire, they can rent cars, with or without chauffeurs, and make the trip on their own.

Journeys to this magnificent hidden city of antiquity can start in Amman by car or bus, or visitors can fly on Alia from Amman to Aqaba and drive to Petra from the port city. Petra is much closer to Aqaba than it is to Amman.

Petra is only a few miles to the west of the King's Highway, with the turn-off near the village of Wadi Musa. The drive from Aqaba should take just under two hours, while the drive from Amman would require over four hours, possibly a bit longer.

If visitors coming from Amman choose to use the Desert Highway, which is much faster but less interesting than the King's Highway, they should go to Ma'an and south of that large town, turn west on a side road for Wadi Musa and then to Petra.

Driving up from Aqaba, visitors turn west south of Ma'an. All roads are paved, well graded, and extensively marked, both in Arabic and English. The Desert Highway is a high-speed road.

An excellent government resthouse is at the head of the siq that leads through the mountains to Petra. The dining room, which has a bar and a selection of well-prepared Arabic dishes, is in the ancient cave which served as the customs house for the Nabataeans. It is lighted with swinging lamps.

This article is reprinted from an issue of Jordan Magazine published by the Jordan Information Office in Washington.

Petra businessmen controlled commercial caravan routes between China, Egypt, the eastern Mediterranean coast cities, and even some of the routes farther into the west. These ancient businessmen had outposts and agents along the routes who were responsible to their company superiors in Petra. They even had branch offices.

### Roman Empire

Several stones have been found which prove that the Nabataeans had close and regular contacts with their agents.

The Nabataeans were so successful, became so rich, and made Petra such a magnificent city that it 106 A.D., during the reign of Malchus III, they brought the Romans down upon themselves. The Romans didn't necessarily want to get in on the huge profits of providing protection and transit for caravans; they simply wanted to turn Petra into part of their growing empire.

After several unsuccessful attacks, the Romans captured Petra and the city became part of the Province of Arabia. As soon as they took charge, the Romans began expanding Petra, turning Nabataean caves into highly ornate rooms with fancy facades, erecting triumphal gates and huge separate buildings, installing hot baths, and expanding one area into a theater seating 2,000 people.

There was not then, nor is there now, anything small about Petra. Everything is big. The facade of the Treasury, most ornate of all the cave-buildings -- has the equivalent height of a modern, eight-story building. Rooms in the Treasury are huge places where hundreds of people can stand or mill about. The Treasury (Khazneh), is almost perfectly preserved, as are other Petra cave-buildings. Wind, weather and rain over the centuries have worn down other facades, but the Treasury is nearly unaffected.

Outside are 12 high columns, several arches, and a half dozen indentations that hold statues much larger than a man. Details were carved into the stone which modern architects could not, in their wildest dreams, ever expect to duplicate.

### Erosion

The city that has become known as Petra was called Sela. Both Petra and Sela mean "rock" in ancient languages. That's the perfect name, because everywhere there is rock. As soon as modern visitors leave the present-day village of Wadi Musa, outside the Petra Valley, they see little but rock.

The siq is nothing more than a slice cut out of solid rock by water and wind erosion which has blasted away for millions of years. The siq provides a silent world of perpetual twilight, for it is so deep and so long that sounds and light hardly penetrate. It is a romantic, ethereal place, dark and mysterious.

Visitors enter into Petra through the siq. They can walk or ride small, gentle Arab horses. Arab boys and men lead the horses throughout the valley. Saddles are big and roomy and even people who have never been on a horse have little trouble, although they may be a bit sore the next day.

Groups of visitors strung out behind the other like a camel caravan wind through the siq for 15 or 20 minutes and suddenly ahead -- almost peeking around the rock walls -- is the Treasury. With the closed-in walls of the siq to frame the picture, this is a photographer's delight.

Further into the valley, decked with thousands of oleander bushes, are hundreds of other cave-buildings carved into the cliffs.

In the main valley are several streets paved with stones that were neatly fitted together 2,000 years ago -- or even earlier. The valley is over a mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide. A stream bed, dry most of the year, runs through the valley. Once it carried water that originally came into the valley in an aqueduct carved out of the walls of the siq.

### Mile long

Petra rock is relatively soft sandstone, and it made good working material for rock carvers. This explains why rock was used almost exclusively. Branching out from the main valley are networks of smaller valleys, each lined with high mountains which are still festooned with cave houses, cave tombs, cave temples, cave ware-houses. Visitors can climb the walls of the valley and go into the caves and, indeed, if they wish, they can pitch their bedsrolls and actually sleep in a tomb where the body of a dead Nabataean or Roman once was placed.

It is best, however, to take food in and to plan to sleep outside the valley in the government resthouse.

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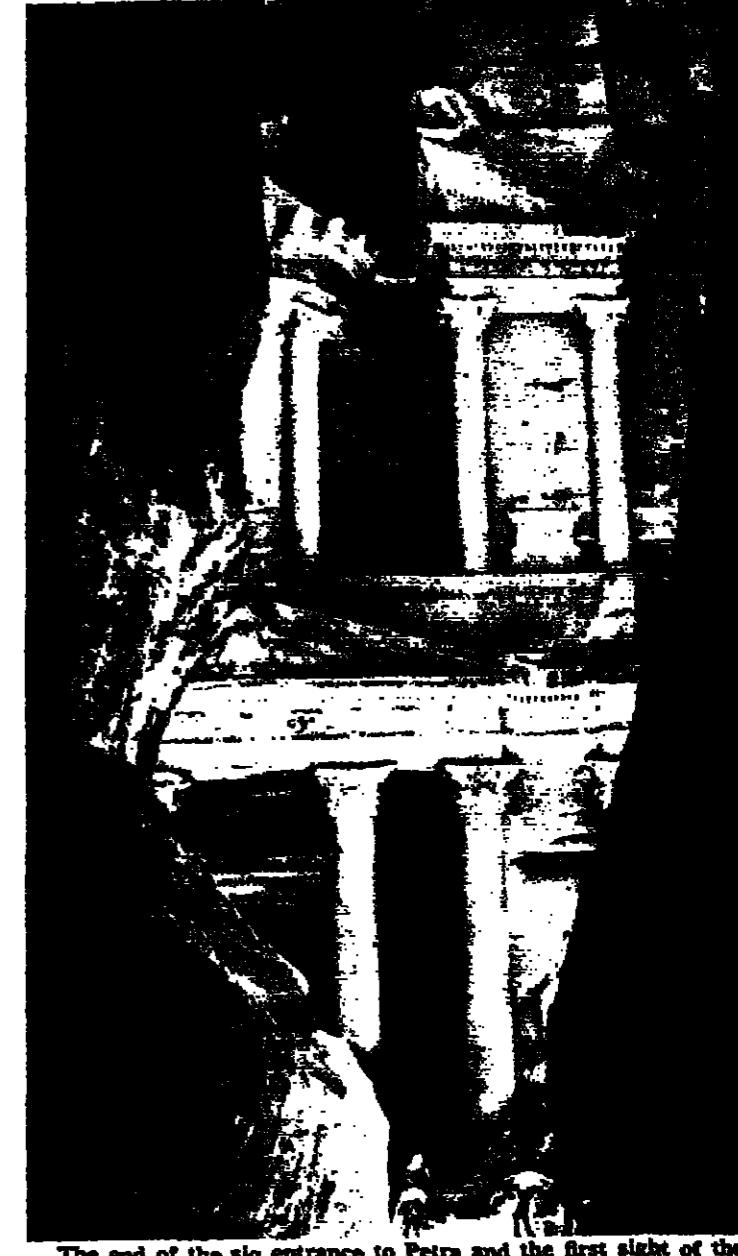
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The end of the siq entrance to Petra and the first sight of the Treasury (Khazneh).

A few Bedouin continued to live in the valley. In 1812, a Swiss explorer named Johann Ludwig Burckhardt, who had heard of Petra as had scholars and historians disguised himself as an Arab pilgrim claiming that he wanted to make a sacrifice at the tomb of Aaron. He persuaded a Bedouin to take him through the siq. The Bedouin became suspicious and threatened to kill Burckhardt but for some reason he did not. And today we have Burckhardt's journal which says:

Burckhardt was partially wrong. Today, Petra can be visited with ease and safety. No guard is needed to see the wonders. Everyone is welcome.

### No guard

### "I was without protection

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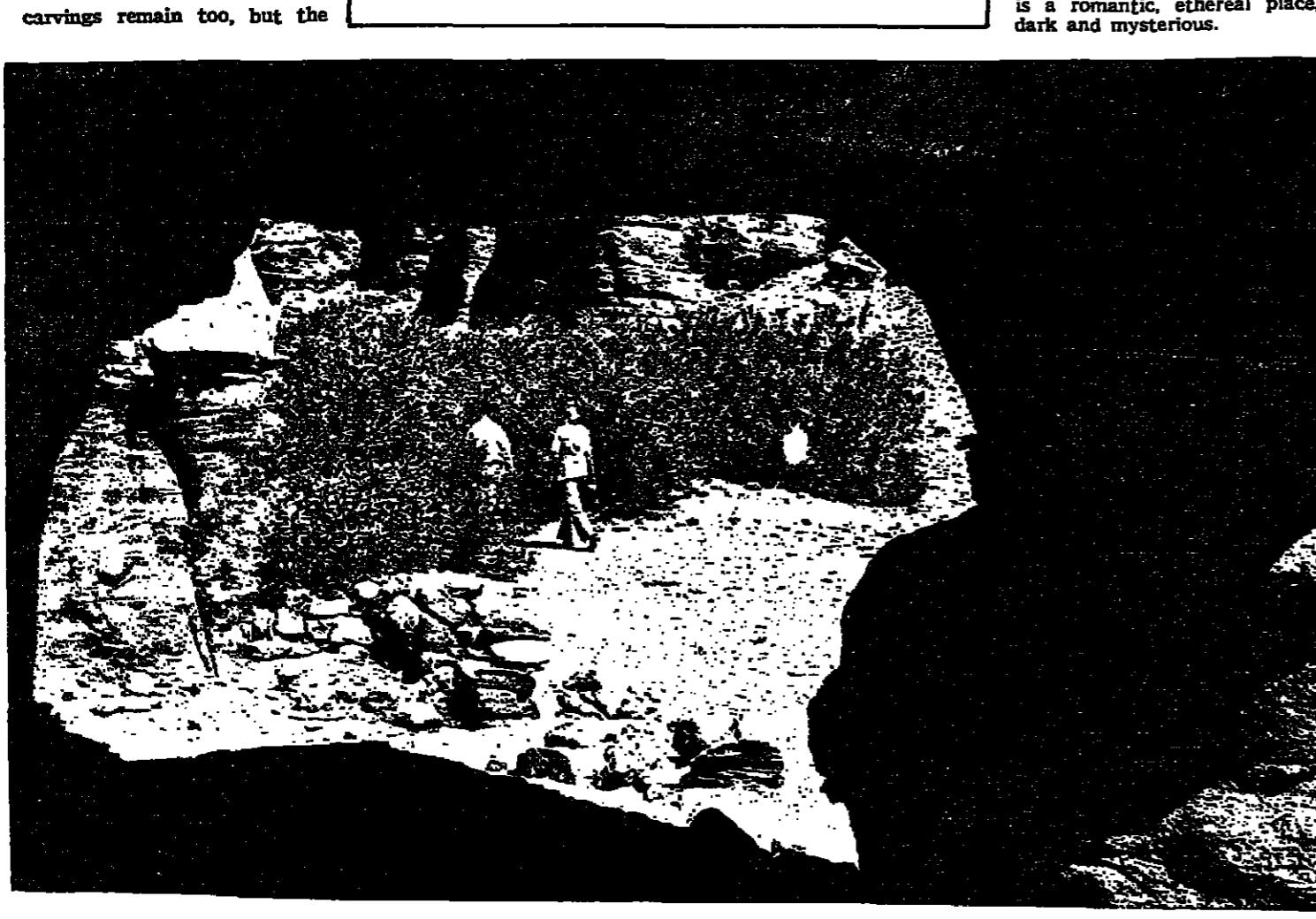
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An unusual view of Wadi Ed Deir in Petra from the inside of a Nabataean cave.

# Indian industry gears up to Political struggle lurks behind tin price flux become force in world trade

By Lorne Barling  
Of the Financial Times

INDON. (F.T.)—The new and confidence which India has derived from its strong foreign currency reserves, expected to top \$100 billion this year, has propelled the Indian sector into a phase of rapid development both at home and in export markets.

After many years of protectionism and outside competition, manufacturing industry has now been forced to import a wide range of products which are essential for its expansion and modernisation. The liberalisation has had the immediate effect of opening up a new market for Western companies to supply these capital goods, and for India it may mean a rapid increase in manufacturing capacity.

The import liberalisation is not largely at allowing smaller, less rural, industries to acquire the means of improving output and raising the level of employment.

At the same time it is intended that India's well-developed heavy industry sector will be stimulated to become more competitive in world markets, where it has already made considerable headway.

**Middle East Role**  
It has become clear recently that India is likely to play a key role in the continuing industrial development in the Middle East.

After many years of sheltering behind import restrictions, Indian industry is gearing up to become a force in world trade. The country has created links with several nations, including Iran and China, which it hopes will become major export markets.

winning an increasing amount of contracts from the oil producing countries.

Remitted earnings from the large number of Indian workers now in these countries have played a large part in the build-up of Indian reserves.

This two-way benefit is also in line with Arab policy of placing more work with developing countries, spurred by recent allegations of over-pricing by companies from the industrialised countries.

Under a major agreement, India is to receive large quantities of oil from Iran at no foreign exchange cost. Instead, Iran will invest in Indian projects such as industrial plant and agricultural development.

The ultimate aim of the Shah of Iran, who visited New Delhi last year, is to establish an Asian common market, linking Asia with the Middle East by means of a trading bloc. Although this remains a long way from reality, its impact could eventually be enormous.

India has also been forging strong trade links with the Soviet Union, China and a number of developing nations whose

economies are well suited for the use of relatively unsophisticated technology which India can provide, often at low cost.

China, which clearly sees an opportunity for acquiring Western technology through India, has recently sent a top-level mission there, the first since the 1962 border war.

It is now likely that a long-term trade agreement between the two countries will emerge, with strong emphasis on heavy industry and the supply by India of steel plant and equipment.

One major drawback in the present Indian trade policy is the lack of opportunity it offers for major foreign companies wishing to operate there, due mainly to the fact that they are restricted to a minority equity share in local companies.

As a result of this policy two major multi-nationals have recently pulled out of the country, but this is now offset by incentives for foreign participation in companies which are aiming for export markets.

The future of India's new trade policy clearly depends to a large extent on its continuing foreign currency surplus and its success in export markets, and some criticism has been voiced on the conservatism of recent measures.

This caution is no doubt based on the need to proceed slowly in adapting industry to world competition after more than 30 years of sheltered existence.

FINANCIAL TIMES  
NEWS-FEATURES

In the constant game of argument and bluff that goes on round the international tin market the consumer nations argue that the price is about right and the producers say it is not enough—but smuggled tin continues to reach the market.

By Kevin Rafferty

LONDON (F.T.)—Behind the day to day struggle between buyers and sellers which moves tin prices, quite dramatically, in the world's commodity markets, there is another, more political struggle between the producers and the consumers.

One forum for this struggle is the International Tin Council. And the council's last meeting in April was once again deadlocked and refused to guarantee higher prices for the metal. Yet again the main producing countries, Malaysia, Bolivia, Indonesia and Thailand, pressed for an increase in the floor and ceiling prices, whereas the main consumers, notably the United States, Britain, Japan and West Germany, would not allow it.

**Problems shelved**

The problem was in effect shelved until the next meeting of the Council in July. But it is generally expected that the consumers will agree to a revision of the floor and ceiling prices under the agreement and the producers will finally get at least part of their way.

Tin's problem is that the market has been distorted and obscured by several short term factors. Logically, it might seem that higher prices would be in order. Evidence enough was the fact that for much of the past 18 months the price has been way above the ceiling price, ringgit 1,500 a picul, set by the council (£1 4.3 ringgit.)

The buffer stock manager who is supposed to help stabilise the price within the limit set by the council, ran out of metal last year and so has been sitting idly by. Another factor reinforcing this is that world supplies of tin are generally calculated to be around 10,000 tons a year short.

**Stockpile factor**

But there is an additional factor hovering over the market. This is the huge 200,000 ton stockpile of tin held by the U.S. for strategic purposes—equal to more than a full year's supply of world tin production. By law, the government has to hold only about 32,000 tons, leaving a vast pile of tin to be placed on the market if the administration so decides and congress concurs.

On its own the U.S. tin stockpile

and the varying rumours about its disposal have led to a slump in the tin price. In Penang, on the Malaysian tin market, the price in early April fell below the buffer price ceiling for the first time since January 1977. It has since recovered to about ringgit 1,560 a picul, compared with a peak of ringgit 300 over the supposed ceiling price late last year.

Even so, no one yet knows when the American tin is going to be available. The U.S. Congress and Senate have been through 15 bills pending which could mean the release of anything from 5,000 to 40,000 tons.

Worry about the U.S. proposals for tin have obscured the discussions of the future of the metal and the different needs of the producers and consumers.

**Bolivian pressure**

Bolivia, the second largest producer, has been pressing for some time for higher prices, but Bolivia is a high cost producer because the tin is buried deep underground and has to be brought to the surface in small loads.

In Malaysia, the largest producing country, and in most of the other producing countries concentrated around South East Asia, on the other hand, tin is dredged from alluvial deposits on or near the surface. In Malaysia a leading company is working on a revolutionary new dredge which will allow mining at a depth of 250 feet and below, shallow by comparison with the Bolivian mines.

The problems in Malaysia are a steady decline in tin production, to about 57,000 tons a year, a shortage of tin-bearing land and the unwillingness of local state governments to grant permits for new exploration, plus the failure of even the higher prices to keep the small family operated mines working.

Typically, more than half of Malaysia's production has come from the small companies. But when prices fell a few years ago, many of the small mines closed and have not reopened in spite of the lure of higher earnings.

Consumer countries, however, argue that the tin price today would allow the Malaysian mines to make ample profits if only the government were prepared to change the tax structure. London

brokers point out that quite large amounts of tin have been turning up on the market, having been smuggled from South East Asia by the boat-load—which demonstrates that it is profitable enough to dig the metal out of the ground.

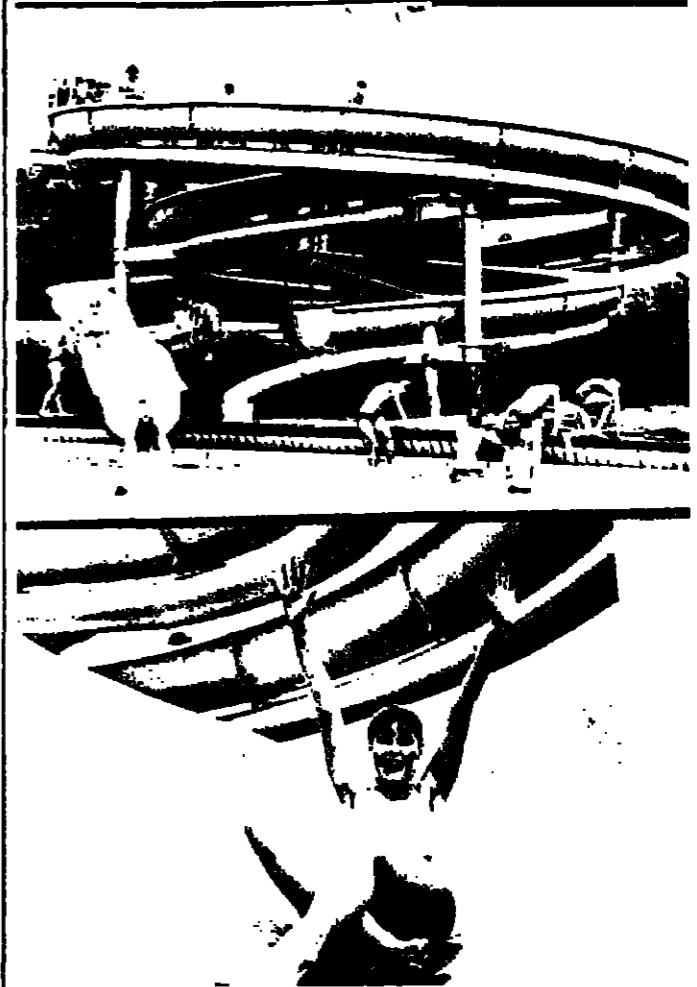
**Declining Production**

Behind all this argument is the undoubted fact that tin production is declining. In the short run this may lead to a boost in prices, which is good for the producers. But it may not be quite so beneficial if the higher prices do not encourage fresh discoveries to keep supply in some kind of balance with demand.

In the constant game of argument and bluff, the consumer nations argue that prices are more or less right. They want to see evidence that the producers' costs are too high to allow profitable operation. They warn that if pushed too hard there would be a switch to substitutes, for example the use of cardboard containers instead of tin cans for ranges of food products. It is an example of the gulf between the rich and poor countries across a broad range of commodities.

FINANCIAL TIMES  
NEWS-FEATURES

## Loop, loop... splash



Mention Wetter, a small town with a population of 30,000 in the Ruhr, and you will draw a blank from most people even in the Federal Republic of Germany. But this small town in Germany now has its claim to fame: the world's largest helter-skelter. It is a twin-thread swimming pool slide round which bathers can whiz for 56 metres in either direction, swept down the causeway on a continual stream of water. It is great fun but each ride costs money. The manufacturer invested DM 300,000 in the prototype and is testing now only whether the helter-skelter is perfectly safe but also how profitable it is. (DAD photo).

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V. Kochetkov, the captain of the *Sibir* atomic ice-breaker.

The ships' voyage to Dudinka, a port in the lower reaches of the Yenisei, was a remarkable event in the history of Northern navigation, as April is a winter month with the temperature sometimes reaching 30 degrees C. To pass the Yenisei is as a tough job as to pass through the ice of the Kara Sea. The voyage proved the possibility of year round Northern navigation.

During the early years of Soviet power much attention was paid to exploring the Northern way, as this was the only way to the natural resources of the North. But for many years the navigation was possible only during the summer months. Now with up-to-date equipment and the powerful atomic ice-breakers it is possible for the navigation season there to continue all year round.

Every day a helicopter took off from the *Kapitan Sorokin* to give directions for the quarry.

# Canberra: Australia's 20th century city

By John O'Brien

CANBERRA, (AIS) — Australia is one of the few nations which had had the opportunity of planning its national capital within the 20th century and of building the city mainly within the present generation.

Canberra is remarkable in many ways. It has succeeded on an inland site in a continent where all other large cities are on the coast. It has grown without the impetus of manufacturing, mining or rural industry. Most remarkable of all, it has maintained public ownership of land, strict planning control and garden city treatment in a country where private enterprise and home ownership are almost sacred principles.

These things arose partly from the accidents of history. Until the first day of this century there was no Australian nation but a chain of self-governing British colonies in a continent as large as Europe.

When the colonies agreed to federate into a single nation it was agreed that the capital should be a new city. This decision is usually ascribed to rivalry between the dominant metropolitan centres Sydney and Melbourne, but the decision followed a political philosophy of the time, that the seat of government should be isolated from the pressures of business interests.

This was also the period when the "green belt" town planning concept was introduced by Ebenezer Howard in Britain and the "garden city" concept at the Chicago World Fair in 1893.

Australia took advantage of the new philosophies, beginning with the selection of a site, which extended over eight years. The choice was an upland valley at the edge of the Australian Alps, on a direct line between Sydney and Melbourne. Land was ceded by the state of New South Wales and became the Australian Capital Territory. The undulating Canberra Plain, used for wheat growing and sheep grazing, had a majestic background of eucalyptus forests and mountains rising to about 1,800 metres (6,000 feet). The little Molonglo River bisected the food plain and joined the larger Murrumbidgee River at the foot of the mountains.

## Competition to design Canberra

The Australian government held an international competition in 1911 for a design for the city. The prime minister of the day expressed the hope that this would produce "the city, beautiful of our dreams." Entrants were required to include a central lake system on the flood plain, as well as a garden city treatment.

The competition was won by Chicago architect Walter Burley Griffin, an associate of the great Frank Lloyd Wright. Mr. Griffin was appointed director of design and in 1913 he moved to Canberra to create the outline of his city.

None of these events was uncomplicated. The choice of site, the adoption of Mr. Griffin's plan and the beginning of building were achieved only through many years of stormy debate.

Mr. Griffin resigned in 1921 after establishing the form of the city, but without a single building of his design being constructed.

Control of development passed to the Federal Capital Commission, under government instructions to proceed energetically and to adhere to the

embassies and institutions to spread from the centre, but the centre was almost empty. This gave rise to many ideas, including the assertion that Canberra was "an embryo in search of a city", but the empty centre was later to prove a blessing in disguise. Had it been developed early, it would have contained buildings merely of "adequate comfort and convenience" and a road pattern unsuitable for the traffic to come.

In 1924 the Australian Senate appointed a select committee to inquire into the development of Canberra. The committee's report, issued the following year, was a turning point. The report said that Canberra had failed to develop as the administrative centre of Australia and was not worthy of a national capital. It recommended the transfer of all government departments from Melbourne and the encouragement of tourist, cultural and educational interests. "The time has come," the report said, "to take the responsibility for Canberra's development away from posterity and place it squarely on the shoulders of the present generation."

The government acted decisively. It invited Lord Holford, the most distinguished British planner of his day, to visit Canberra and advise on its development. Then it appointed the National Capital

Development Commission with full powers to plan, develop and construct the city. Finally, it appointed a National Capital Planning Committee of notable architects, engineers, planners and artists to advise the commission on major decisions.

Planning the road

The new commission, not content merely to provide for a population explosion which began in 1929, set about planning for both a national capital

and a high-speed ridge. Each town has its urban centre, with government and commercial offices, service industries and recreation space. Within each town are neighbourhoods separated by open space, each neighbourhood having a local centre for shopping, professional offices, schools and sporting fields, and houses may access to major roads.

## Rapid development

In the absence of industry Canberra rapidly as a national centre of government, diplomacy, defence, education, science, art and tourism. Only four years after the commission began its work Canberra became the largest inland city in Australia and the fastest growing city.

By 1973 it had a population of 310,000 and a civilian work force of 28,000. Of these, about 31,000 were in the public service or defence departments. A further 18,000 were engaged in community services, including health, education and welfare, and 4,000 in entertainment and accommodation. Manufacturing — largely building automotive and printing — employed fewer than 4,000 people.

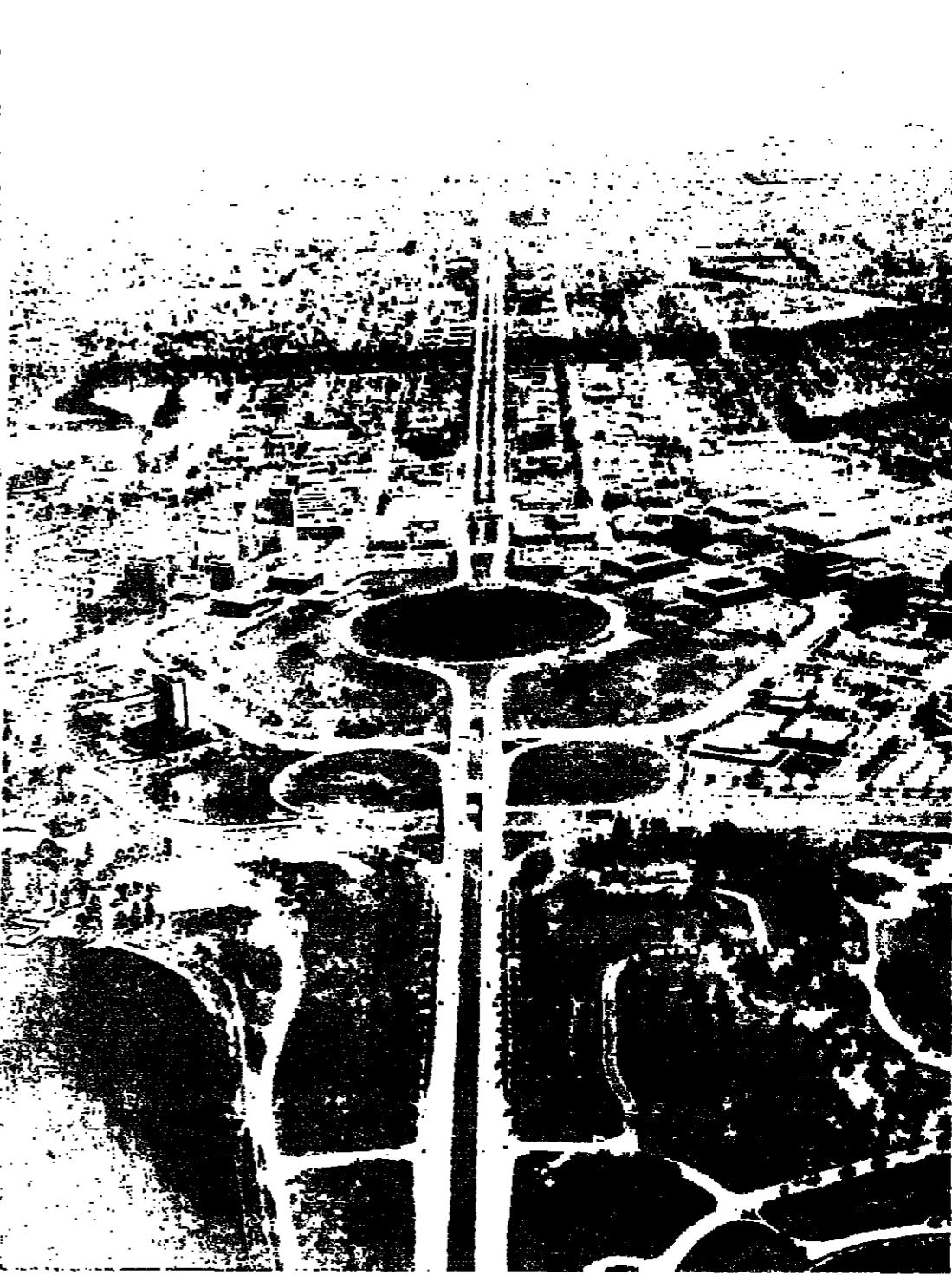
The first diplomatic mission was not established in Canberra until 1942. Now there are 22 foreign missions and the national design of embassy buildings and residences is a feature of the city.

Apart from the headquarters of the defence forces, the navy maintains its principal communications bases in Canberra, the army has its Royal Military College and the air force conducts a training and transport base. A joint services academy is being planned.

## Still not a Utopia

Canberra was no longer believed to have failed, either as a national capital or a place to live and work. It may have come close to being "the city beautiful of our dreams", but it is not Utopia. Even its best characteristics have brought their own problems.

The lavish garden city treatment combined with low-density housing has created a sprawl into the countryside which is uneconomic to maintain or to provide with city transport. The proximity of mountains and forests has raised objections about urban encroachment and has limited the area of land available for expansion. The planning of a city for private cars has begun to create parking problems and to increase atmospheric pollution. As the traffic grows, new road construction is a day of lakes, forests and



The central commercial and civic area of Canberra.

mountains brings protests from the public.

Even the strict aesthetic controls, which forbid outdoor advertising billboards and neon signs, bring a demand for the highest international levels of post-graduate research. The

Organisation Elsewhere in the Australian Capital Territory there are three deep-space tracking stations operating in association with the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Cultural institutions include the National Library, the National Gallery (which has its permanent building under construction), the Canberra School of Music and a National Museum, for which a permanent building is being planned. The Australian National University has more than 6,000 students, the College of Advanced Education 5,000, and the Technical College 12,500. Other schools provide training in music, art and theology. The city houses the Institute of Anatomy, the Bureau of Mineral Resources, the Australian Academy of Science, the headquarters and seven operational divisions of the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research

Canberra people take advantage of the city's long hours of sunlight spending much of their time outdoors.

basic Griffin design. However, it was a committee with little vision of a great city and it proclaimed a very modest objective: "A garden town with simple, pleasing but unpretentious buildings, mostly single-storey, but planned nevertheless to afford adequate comfort and reasonable convenience. The population would be accommodated, some in well-built and suitably disposed cottages of permanent construction, others in hostels..."

In 1924, without having achieved much, the committee gave way to a Federal Capital Commission with autonomous powers and three years later Canberra was the Australian seat of government. The national parliament and a few government departments were transferred from the temporary capital, Melbourne.

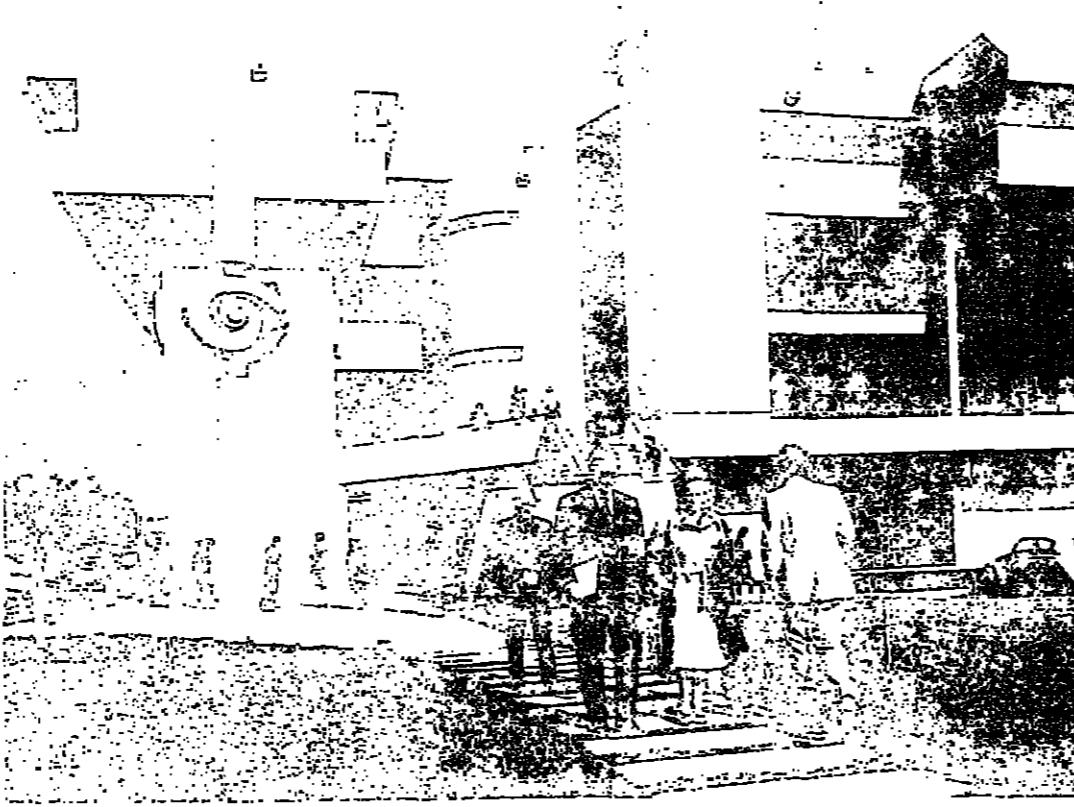
But it was a false dawn. Growth was painfully slow and work almost stopped during the Great Depression, World War II and the difficult post-war period. The population crept up from 2,500 in 1921 to 8,000 in 1937 and 17,000 in 1947.

## City without a centre

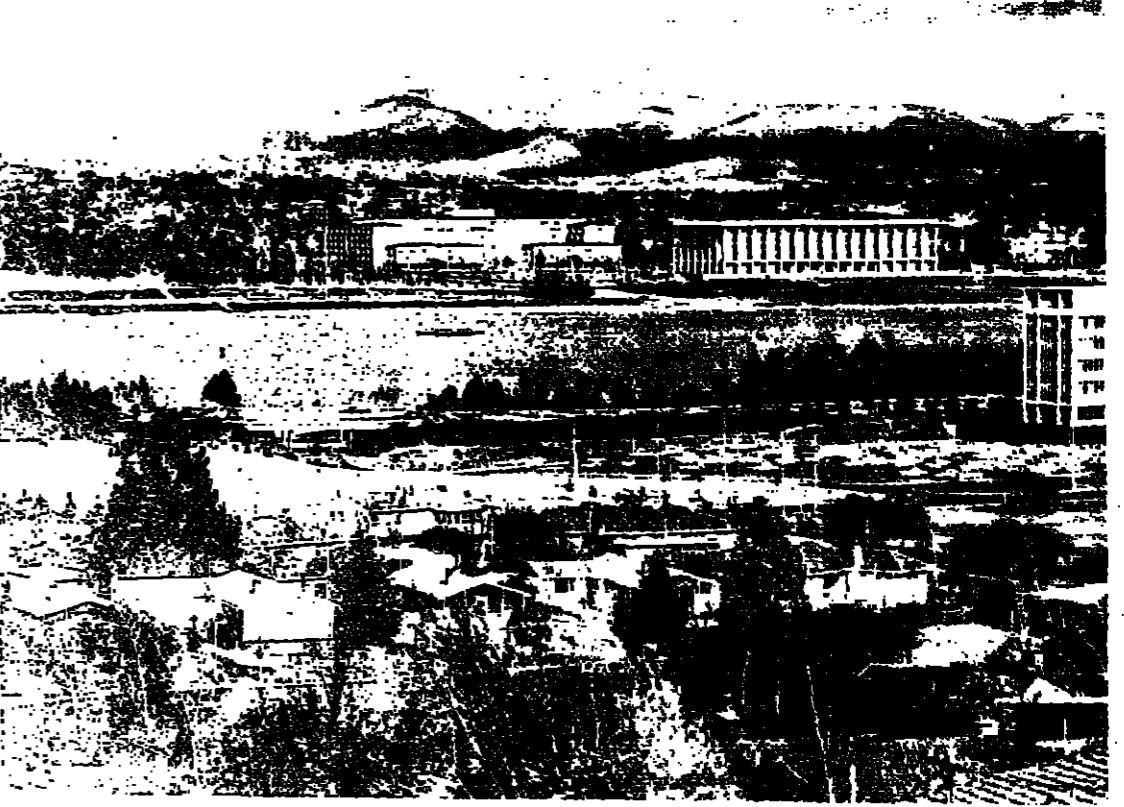
Canberra was still a provincial town. Dormitory suburbs,

cluttered and a modern integrated city. By 1950 it had taken advantage of the empty centre to complete the long-awaited lake scheme and the central triangle of Griffin's plan. The lake made Canberra a focus, brought rowing and sailing into the heart of things and provided a magnificent setting for buildings, gardens and monuments. The British government presented a carillon in the lake to commemorate the city's 50th anniversary and the Australian government provided a 146-metre (482-foot) water jet as a memorial to Captain Cook, who discovered eastern Australia in 1770.

While the central area was being built, the commission was developing the wider city. It adopted a cellular principle of satellite towns, sepa-



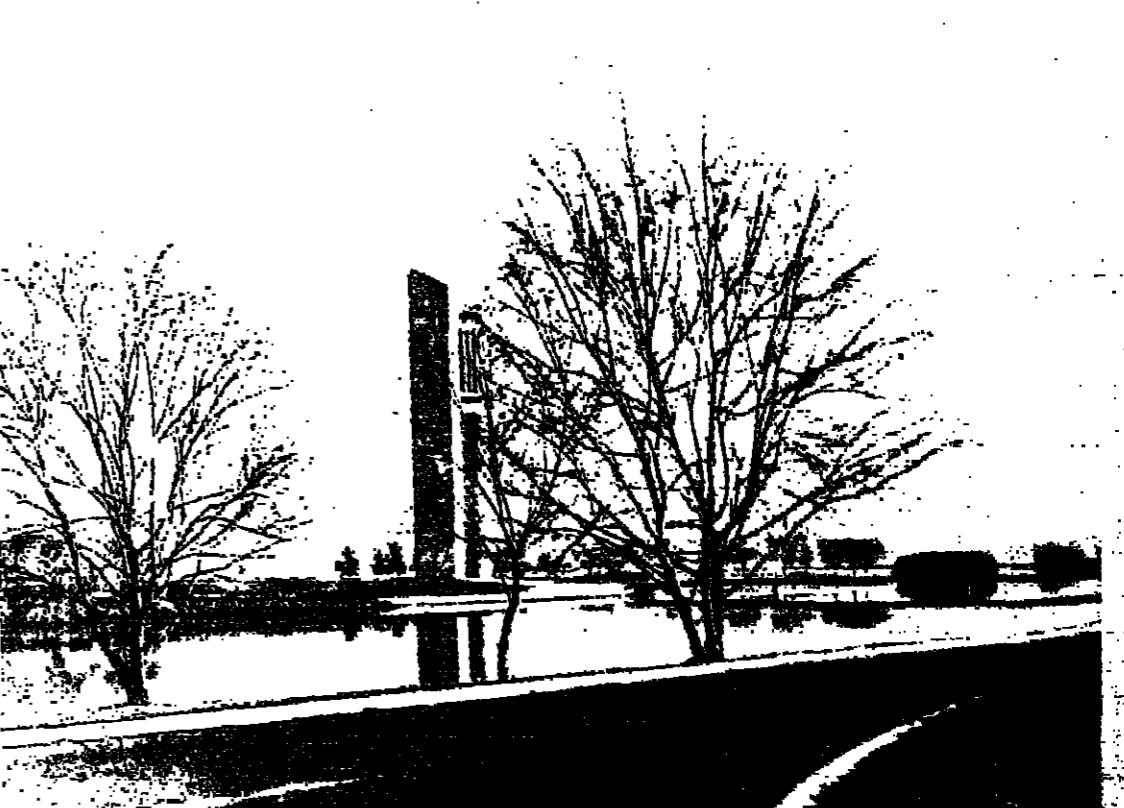
The Canberra School of Music.



A winter day in Canberra, looking across the lake to snow-capped ranges.



A pedestrian overpass links office buildings in Canberra's commercial centre.



The Canberra Carillon, a gift from the British government, was installed in 1954.

## Pre-qualifications of General Contractors and Tourism Project

### (PETRA AND JARASH DEVELOPMENT PLAN)

The Petra-Jerash Tourism Project is undertaking the construction of the following buildings:

1. New 80-room, 4-star category hotel and staff quarters at Petra and a research and Research centre at Petra Basin (archaeological town).

2. Restaurant, 300-seat and visitor's facilities at Jarash.

3. Construction of flood control structures, water supply and sewerage system and electric power lighting at Petra.

4. Installation of sound and light programme at Jarash.

Bid documents will be ready by the end of July 1978. The construction works should be completed within a period of 18 months from the date of signing the contract.

Local general contractors registered at the Ministry of Public Works as 1st class contractors in addition to foreign contractors are invited to submit their qualifications to the following address:

Tourism Project Director  
(Petra and Jarash Development Plan)  
P.O. Box 5403 (Jabal Amman-Third Circle)  
Amman — Jordan.

Copies of the tender will be sent to the selected companies only.

The closing date for accepting the pre-qualifications is at 12 noon on Monday, August 7, 1978.

Minister of Tourism and Antiquities  
Tourism Project

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You have many new ideas about the best ways by which you can extend your activities and especially in directions unused by you so far. You can have a happier time by a new attitude you adopt now, especially in the realm of entertainment and more emotional well-being.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are magnetic now and can gain the favor of others. Make appointments for recreation early and then handle business affairs well.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get together with persons you like and have a good time after important work is done. Take any health treatments you may need and add to present vitality. Avoid a known troublemaker.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Improve your social life so that you can also advance along such lines. Plan how to gain your goals more speedily and efficiently.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Get into activities that ingratiate you further into the favor of bigwigs and the public in general. Make necessary improvements whether at home, business or in appearance.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be alert to a more ideal philosophy under which to operate in the future and get better results. Make new contacts of worth and your life becomes brighter, also. Take real care in driving.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Using more up-to-date methods can help you discharge obligations more readily and efficiently. Be more affectionate with loved ones and get excellent response. Increase mutual happiness.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Being more cooperative with associates brings good results now. Be charming with one who has opposed you and come to a fine reconciliation.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get into the chores ahead of you and take care of them quickly and efficiently. Come to a better understanding with co-workers also.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be with congenials once your work is done. Practical, creative ideas can be commercialized with the help of bigwigs.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Look on the bright side of conditions at home and you can establish greater harmony there. Take no risks with reputation.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You are anxious to have more accord with everyone who is important in your life and to improve routines as well. Handle correspondence well and early.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Improve possessions so they become more valuable. Find a new interest that will add to present abundance. Entertain and show you are an excellent host.

## RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISM

Jordan's largest and most renowned Chinese restaurant offers you a gourmet's trip to the Far East via superior oriental cuisine and authentic northern Chinese and Cantonese dishes.

TAKE OUT ORDERS AVAILABLE

2nd Circle, Jabal Amman, Telephone 41003



## GRAFFITI



DANDRUFF  
ALWAYS GETS  
A HEAD  
START

OUT  
&  
ABOUT

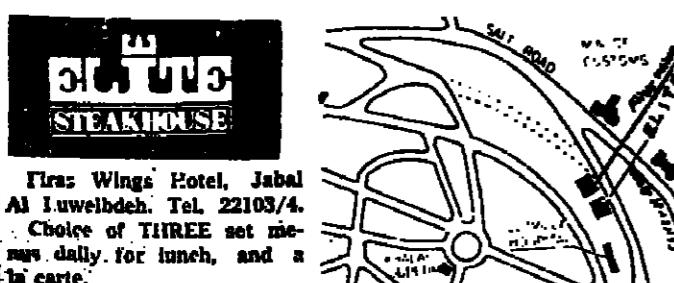
## THE DIPLOMAT

Jabal Amman First Circle tel. 25592 announces good news to our customers.

We have now famous Lebanese cooks and staff and we are ready to offer Lebanese specialties as well as oriental and European cuisine at the most reasonable prices.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First and best Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Alhilya School or CMS. Tel. 33968. Open daily from noon to 2:30 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service order by phone.



For advertising in above columns contact  
"Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 33869.  
Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

## QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for fast food and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle, Tel. 21063. Jabal Al Luwaleed, Hawar Circle, Tel. 30646. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema, Tel. 21781. Also in Zarqa and Irbid.

## STEAKHOUSE

Tuna Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luwaleed, Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set meals daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact  
"Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 33869.  
Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

## World Football Cup

# Argentina wins World Cup

BUENOS AIRES, June 26 (R). — Argentina won the World Soccer Cup for the first time in their history when they beat Holland 3-1 here yesterday in a heart-stopping final which was not decided until the host team fired two goals in extra-time.

Hundreds of delirious Argentine fans invaded the pitch at the River Plate Stadium at the end of a match which had looked to be going Holland's way until Mario Kempes put Argentina 2-1 ahead in the 14th minute of extra time.

The Argentine Victory was completed when Daniel Bertoni scored their third goal six minutes from the end of extra-time.

The Dutch, beaten 2-1 by West Germany in the 1974 final, had fought back heroically after falling behind through a 37th minute goal by Mario Kempes and sustained Dutch pressure in the second half earned its reward when Holland scored the equaliser in the 81st minute.

After heated discussion between the Italian referee Sergio Gonella and the two teams, Mr. Van De Kerkhof took off the plaster and replaced it with a bandage. The Argentines said the wearing of the cast was against the rules.

With so much at stake it was not surprising that the game opened with a series of heavy fouls and the tension of the occasion was reflected in the nervousness.

Holland almost repeated the early goal they scored in the 1974 final when Johnny Rep rose superbly to head a leftwing free-kick from Arie Haan just past a post.

The early play was frighteningly physical with neither side prepared to concede an inch of territory and the first booking of the match came in the 14th minute when Dutch captain Ruud Krol was cautioned after he had hacked down winger Mr. Bertoni on the edge of the area.

Mr. Passarella's digging free-kick deflected off the Dutch defensive wall and goalkeeper Jan Jongbloed plunged to his right to save superbly at the front of a post.

Holland, tackling hard and running powerfully, looked the

Argentines who did little else apart from score his two goals.

Until the drama of extra-time the match was often as drab and grey as the clouds which hung over the stadium. But the excitement of the closing minutes made it an occasion to remember for the 80,000 fans and a world-wide television audience estimated at 1.5 billion.

The match started ten minutes late after Argentine captain Daniel Passarella complained about the protective wrist plaster worn by Dutch forward Rene Van De Kerkhof, who hurt his hand earlier in the tournament.

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Holland, tackling hard and running powerfully, looked the

more threatening team at this stage but Argentina's confidence rose when their inspirational captain Mr. Passarella dashed past the Dutch defenders and kicked Jorge Olguin's floated across the net. The ball thundered over the bar.

Mr. Rep was unlucky again in the 27th minute when his close-range shot rocketed towards the roof of the net, but Mr. Fillol catapulted into the air to fingertip the ball over the bar.

But although Argentines were coming more into the game their top scorers, Mr. Luque and Mr. Kempes, remained strangely subdued. Mr. Bertoni, causing problems on the left of the Dutch defence, wriggled through but screwed his shot past a post and then Mr. Passarella was in the thick of the action again with a looping header which forced Mr. Jongbloed into a desperate save.

The game seemed headed for a goalless first half when suddenly Mr. Kempes made his first telling impact on the match -- and scored.

The Dutch defence hesitated fatally as Mr. Ardiles on the left fed Mr. Luque who touched the ball through for Mr. Kempes to strike on unchallenged and beat Mr. Jongbloed easily with a low left-foot shot.

Holland should have equalised a minute before halftime as Mr. Ardiles on the left fed Mr. Luque who touched the ball through for Mr. Kempes to strike on unchallenged and beat Mr. Jongbloed easily with a low left-foot shot.

The streets were full of confetti and every type of paper, thrown from windows as the news of Argentina's great triumph was transmitted across the nation.

In the stadium after the victory, usually tough policemen with dogs, guarding the perimeter, were swept up in the national hysteria and allowed hundreds of fans to get on to the pitch to kiss the turf and mob their heroes.

## MAJOR LEAGUE

### BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Baseball results and standings after Sunday's games:

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE: EAST:

	W	L	PCT.	GB
Philadelphia	36	29	.554	—
Chicago	35	32	.522	2
Montreal	36	33	.507	3
Pittsburgh	32	34	.485	4
New York	31	42	.425	9
St. Louis	26	45	.366	13

#### WEST:

	W	L	PCT.	GB
San Francisco	45	25	.643	—
Cincinnati	43	28	.566	2
Los Angeles	39	31	.557	6
San Diego	34	37	.479	11
Houston	30	37	.448	13
Atlanta	28	40	.412	16

#### Sunday's Games:

Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2  
Pittsburgh 4, New York 0  
St. Louis 7, Montreal 5  
San Francisco 9-4, Atlanta 3-8, second game 11 innings

Cincinnati 5, Los Angeles 4  
San Diego 6-7, Houston 1-4

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE: EAST:

	W	L	PCT.	GB
Boston	50	21	.704	—
New York	41	29	.586	8
Baltimore	40	30	.571	9
Milwaukee	39	31	.557	10
Detroit	34	34	.500	14
Cleveland	31	37	.456	17
Toronto	22	47	.319	27

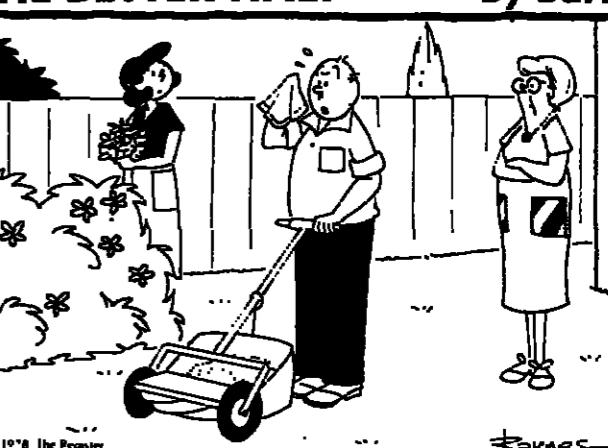
#### WEST:

	W	L	PCT.	GB
Texas	38	32	.543	—
Kansas City	37	32	.536	4
California	36	35	.507	2
Oakland	35	37	.486	4
Chicago	32	38	.457	6
Minnesota	30	39	.435	7
Seattle	25	48	.342	14

#### Sunday's Games:

Toronto 2-2, Cleveland 1-3  
Minnesota 8-8, Chicago 5-6  
New York 4, Detroit 2  
Boston 4, Baltimore 1  
Oakland 6, Kansas City 3  
Seattle 10, Milwaukee 8  
Texas 7, California 0

## THE BETTER HALF



"It may be true that happiness is relative, but the relative sure isn't a mother-in-law!"

## GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF

...1978 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

#### NORTH

♦ K 542

♦ A J 76

# Bomb explosion rips through 2 floors of Palace of Versailles

VERSAILLES, France, June 26 (R). — A bomb ripped through two floors of a wing of the historic Palace of Versailles early today, destroying priceless works of art and period furniture.

Responsibility for the blast, which slightly injured a guard employed at the palace, was claimed by three separate extremist groups in anonymous phone calls to news organisations.

The organisations were named as the Revolutionary Workers' Group, International Jobless Group and the Breton Revolutionary Army, police said.

The police said they were not yet taking any of the claims seriously.

Jean Dumont, the chief architect at the palace, told journalists the bomb had caused extensive damage to three ground floor rooms in the palace's southern wing and had blown a hole in the ceiling.

The best-known of the damaged paintings depicted Napoleon awarding the First Legion of Honour in a ceremony at Les Invalides in Paris 1802.

It would take at least eight

months' solid work to repair the Napoleon painting, Mr. Dumont said.

"Three of the paintings are in tatters and are irreparably damaged," he said.

Police said later an anonymous caller had said a second bomb had been placed in the Grand Trianon Palace behind the palace where this morning's blast occurred.

No traces of any further device had been found but valuable works of art were being evacuated from the Trianon as a precaution, they said.

The director of France's museums, Hubert Landais, later described the extent of the damage as incalculable.

The attack was "unique in the history of Versailles. It is a very serious blow to the national heritage," he said in a press statement.

The architectural damage had been put at about five million francs (\$1 million), but it was possible that there was some structural damage which had not yet been detected, Mr. Landais said.

In a commentary entitled

## Zia will appoint, preside over a cabinet to govern Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, June 26 (R). — Pakistan's military ruler, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said yesterday he has abandoned attempts to bring political parties into a national government.

He announced in a broadcast speech that he will instead appoint a cabinet of his own choosing on July 5, the first anniversary of the coup which overthrew Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The new cabinet will replace his present council of advisers.

"This does not mean we have changed our initial objective of holding elections," General Zia said. But he gave no indication when elections will be held.

He implied that his new cabinet, whose members will have ministerial rank, could include some politicians. He said ministers will not be barred from standing in the next elections.

The present advisory co-

uncil is composed mainly of bureaucrats and military officers.

He has said the present number 57 was too high, but explained yesterday that the number would be reduced after the next elections on the basis of the results.

General Zia said he hoped to speed up the work of special tribunals trying cases of misconduct by former members of Parliament and of the provincial assemblies. He has insisted the courts must complete their work before new elections are held.

Some 500 politicians are expected to be referred to the tribunals.

General Zia said that so far cases against 54 politicians had been completed, in which all but ten had been disqualified from politics for seven years.

Those disqualified will stand trial later before summary military courts, General Zia said.

## Fossil discovery of ancient fish may be 510m. years old

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP). — A U.S. Geological Survey scientist has discovered the fossil remains of what is believed to be the world's oldest fish, a species thought to have existed some 510 million years ago.

The fish, named *Anatolepis*, is 40 million years older than the previously oldest known vertebrates.

The fossil remains were found in Wyoming "in rocks of undoubted marine origin, so that the previously widely held theory that the earliest vertebrates originated in freshwater habitats is dealt a serious blow," said paleontologist Dr. John Repetski.

## USSR rebukes U.S. show of "military hysteria"

MOSCOW, June 26 (AP). — Certain circles in the United States are being carried away by "anti-Soviet moods" and "military hysteria" as shown by President Carter's tour of Texas military exercises, Tass said yesterday.

Tass accused Mr. Carter of using a new tough-line against

"New demonstration of toughness" the Soviet news agency ridiculed the exercises at Fort Hood, saying they were held "for the absurd purposes" of preparing for a repulsion of a Russian invasion and to show American military might.

Tass accused Mr. Carter of using a new tough-line against

the Soviet Union to boost his prestige since he appears to be slipping in public opinion polls.

"Apparently this is an attempt to play up to ultra-right wing circles that are whipping up a military hysteria and are bent on undermining the process of detente," the news agency said.

## Rhodesia: bishop calls on U.K. to track down missionary murderers

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 26 (AP). — An Anglican bishop called on Britain yesterday to send troops here to track down the guerrillas blamed for the slaughter of 12 missionaries and dependents in the East Rhodesian countryside.

A top guerrilla leader, meanwhile, charged that the Rhodesian government's own commandos, and not his forces, were responsible for the mission massacre.

British-born Bishop Paul Buttrill, one of two Anglican prelates in Rhodesia, said in an interview in the Sunday Mail newspaper here that Britain, former colonial ruler of Rhodesia, should revert to "gunboat diplomacy" and intervene with troops to track down the murders of the missionaries.

The bishop, who came to Rhodesia ten years ago and has been decorated fighting for the British in World War II, has been an outspoken critic of both the previous white-minority government and guerrilla tactics in the six-year war.

In a more guarded response, United Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the three moderate black nationalists who joined with white Prime Minister Ian Smith in the transition government, made evident reference to the killing by government troops of black civilians.

"I believe this kind of thing goes on all the time except it seems to be more new if it is white people," said Bishop Muzorewa. "There is no part in the war for the killing of children, black or white."

Among the victims of the mission massacre, all British, were five children, including a 3-week-old girl. They were bludgeoned and bayoneted to death in what was the war's bloodiest attack yet on white missionaries, whose remote and vulnerable outposts have become prime targets in the war.

Black students at the mission, the Elim Pentecostal Church's secondary school, said the black raiders described themselves as "freedom fighters" of Robert Mugabe's guerrilla group.

South African radio reported yesterday that Mr. Mugabe denied his guerrillas were responsible for the massacre and blamed it on the Rhodesian army's Scouts, a highly secret commando unit said to be active in the area. Many of the Scouts are black.

# HORSE RACING results



### FIRST RACE :

For local country horses, beginners

Distance : 1,000 metres

THE FIRST : BHAR  
Owner : Mabdouh Al Hadid  
Time : 1.13,3 minute  
THE SECOND : H. AL SALAM  
Owner : A. Al Latif Al Hadid  
THE THIRD : LOUBAH  
Owner : H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil

WIN : 200 fils — 300 fils

TWIN : 500 fils — JD 2.500

### THIRD RACE :

For beginner horses

Distance : 1,000 metres

THE FIRST : AL SHWAIMIH  
Owner : H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil  
Time : 1.13 minute  
THE SECOND : MABROKAH  
Owner : Ali A. Sokout  
THE THIRD : RAMMAH  
Owner : H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil

WIN : 200 fils — 900 fils

TWIN : 500 fils — JD 2.300

### FIFTH RACE :

For third class horses

Distance : 1,600 metres

THE FIRST : WAHIDIH  
Owner : H.H. Sherif Naser Ibn Jamil  
Time : 1.50,4 minute  
THE SECOND : HOLWAN  
Owner : Sami Y. Madros  
THE THIRD : ASHRAF  
Owner : Ziad S. Yacoub

WIN : 200 fils — 250 fils

TWIN : 500 fils — JD 1.400



### SECOND RACE :

For local country horses, beginners

Distance : 1,000 metres

THE FIRST : AL SHALLALIH  
Owner : Mohammad Mousa  
Time : 1.14,3 minute  
THE SECOND : AL ALYA  
Owner : Nidal Barjas Al Hadid  
THE THIRD : GHASIK  
Owner : Sijal S. Al Majali

WIN : 200 fils — JD 5

### FOURTH RACE :

For local country horses, third class

Distance : 1,400 metres

THE FIRST : M. SAMER  
Owner : Ibrahim Al Ja'fary  
Time : 1.45,5 minute  
THE SECOND : MANSORAH  
Owner : Hani Al Adwan  
THE THIRD : JARIH  
Owner : Ghaleb Haddadin

WIN : 200 fils — 700 fils

TWIN : 500 fils — JD 1.700

### SIXTH RACE :

For second class horses

Distance : 1,000 metres

THE FIRST : RABIAH  
Owner : Nael Rajab Khashman  
Time : 1.9,8 minute  
THE SECOND : FAWWAR  
Owner : Sami Y. Madros  
THE THIRD : SINNAR  
Owner : Mazin S. Lallas

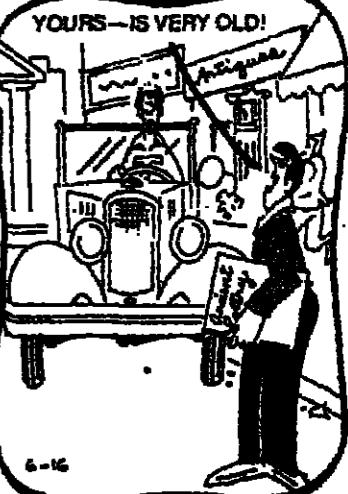
WIN : 200 fils — 250 fils

TWIN : 500 fils — 750 fils

DOUBLE TOTE : 500 fils — 750 fils

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME  
by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee



### CAXTE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

### TONTUB

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

## THE Daily Crossword

by James Barrick

ACROSS	28	Family member	49	Pen point	14	Cooked claws	
1	Gets some shut-eye	31	Modify	51	Expert	17	Timetable abbr.
5	Heaven	35	Gym pads	53	Relative of phoebe	21	In apple-pie order
9	Window part	36	Old Asian	55	Certain	24	Rock salt
13	Another, in Spain	37	kingdom	60	musician	27	High films
14	Better protected	38	Andies	62	Ask to come	29	Imposing residence
15	Genus of willows	39	thing	63	Beach feast	30	Egyptian god
16	Repetitions	41	Hash houses	65	Underground	32	Age-old marine
18	500 sheets	42	Successes	66	Cupidity	33	animals
19	Hens	43	Make a touchdown	67	Durocher and Delle	34	Regard
20	Bees and wasps	44	Musical sound	68	Swamplands	35	Cancel a
22	Compass reading	45	—	69	Bridge position	40	thing
23	Go team!	46	Vocalist	70	Early labor	43	"— go bragh!"
25	Briny deep	47	Misce-lates	71	labor	50	Worthless chatter
26	Letters in genetics	48	Comedian	72	position	51	author
		49	Delusives	73	labor	52	King of Norway
		50	labor	74	labor	53	Mannerless
		51	labor	75	labor	54	Profit
		52	labor	76	labor	55	Tessellate or
		53	labor	77	labor	56	Roseveart
		54	labor	78	labor	57	Neverthe-less

Solution of Sunday's puzzle

ROAR BADDIE PIAKA  
TALLIO TIVANILU LIICIO  
OICIO REPIKSI CHIANT  
SITANNE CHICKERS  
DESK EKEDU  
DEFENDER BUPEDOS  
ALBERT TIVILLI AY  
KILIS RICHIE DRING  
EDDO BODDO BIALVIA  
SEISONI REPACKED  
JONES VALIE

PRANDONI DEBUTTA  
PAULI BEEFIE BIALVIA  
DODGE ARETES LIMA  
WEED DODGE LASH

5/17/78

